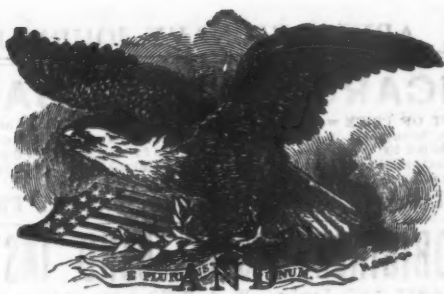


ARMY



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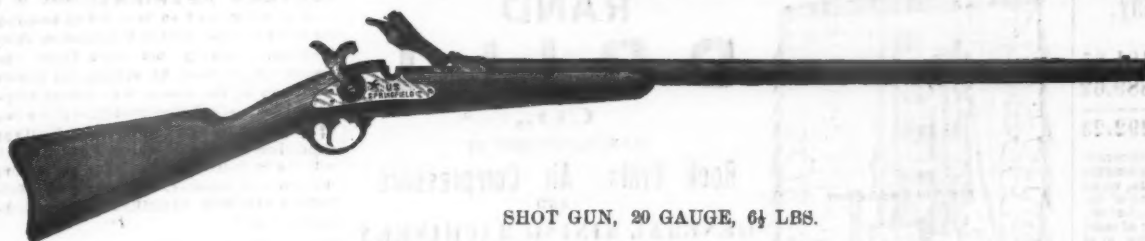
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WHOLE NUMBER 1087.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1883.

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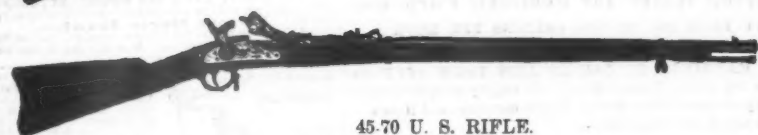
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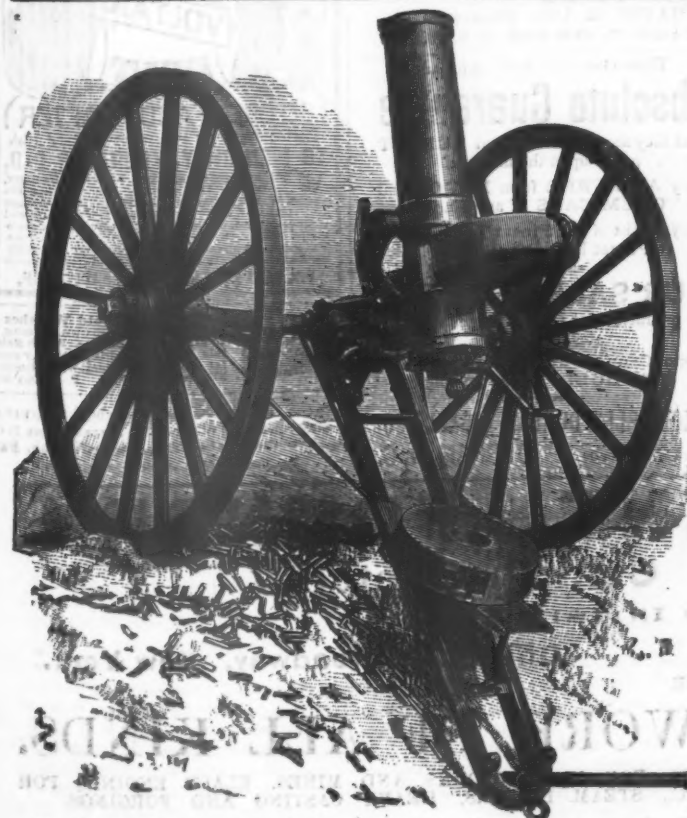
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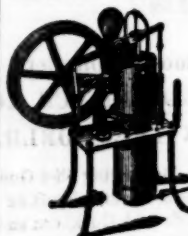
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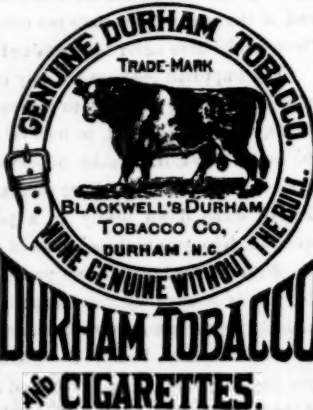
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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WHOLE NUMBER 1037.

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PERSONAL ITEMS.

THE General Court-martial sentence in the case of James R. Wasson, late paymaster U. S. Army, went into effect this week, and Gen. Augur gave the necessary orders for his transfer to the penitentiary at Lansing, Kan.

GEN. Chauncey McKeever, U. S. A., visited old friends in New York in the early part of the week, taking temporary quarters at the Grand Hotel. He spent the 4th of July at Southampton, L. I., where Mrs. McKeever has a cottage for the summer.

MR. Russell Hancock, with his wife and family, is on his customary summer visit from Mississippi to his father, Maj.-Gen. Hancock, at Governor's Island.

CAPT. Charles C. Rawn, 7th Infantry, will come East for the summer, next week or the week after.

LIEUT. Frank Scott, U. S. Marine Corps, quitted the service, June 30, by resignation.

CAPT. D. H. Floyd, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., was expected at Fort Stanton, N. M., this week, to relieve Capt. Jacobs, who goes to Washington to confer with the Quartermaster-General preliminary to his duty of supervising the erection of the hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

LIEUT. H. C. Hall, 12th U. S. Infantry, a recent graduate, will take post at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y., the latter part of September.

ASST. SURG. J. C. Worthington, U. S. A., late of Fort Wayne, Mich., has arrived at the Cantonment on the Uncom-pahgre, Col.

THE resignation of 1st Lieut. Wallace Tear, 25th U. S. Inf., which went into effect June 30, promotes 2d Lieut. John McMartin of that regiment to a 1st lieutenancy.

JUDGE ADVOCATE Henry Goodfellow, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from Fort Bliss, Texas, having got through with the trial of Lieut. S. N. Holmes, 13th Infantry.

A FAREWELL supper was given recently at Wilmington, N. C., to Capt. Gabrielsen, of the Revenue Marine Service, and Mrs. Gabrielsen, previous to their departure from that city, on the revenue cutter *Colfax*.

LIEUT.-COL. A. J. Dallas, 23d U. S. Infantry, who has lately been in poor health, will try what a few months abroad will do in the way of recuperation.

LIEUT. F. S. Strong, 4th Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., the latter part of this week, to be absent until about the middle of July.

LIEUT. Charles E. Bottsford, 10th Infantry, left Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week, to be absent about a month.

ASST. ENGN. Walter McFarland, U. S. N., has been selected for a tour of duty at the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and will report there towards the end of July.

GEN. George Crook, U. S. A., arrived in Washington this week for conference on Arizona matters, and it is needless to say was accorded a hearty reception, as well by his numerous friends as by the authorities of the War Department. The venerable Gen. Schenck recalls with pride the fact that he appointed Gen. Crook to the Military Academy.

CAPT. William Adams, Military Storekeeper, of the Ordnance Department, will be retired July 14, his sixty-fourth birthday.

THE promotion, at an early date, of Captain John I. Rodgers, 2d Artillery, will make a vacancy in the command of Light Battery A, of that regiment, which will most likely fall to Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, the next in rank to Capt. Williston, who commands the light battery at Fort Wadsworth.

MAJOR Frank E. Taylor, U. S. A., of Vancouver Barracks, has been visiting friends at San Francisco and vicinity.

MAJOR J. B. Burbank, U. S. A., will join his battery at Atlanta early in August.

LIEUT. Gregory Barrett, of the 10th, and Lieut. Francis B. Jones, of the 3d U. S. Infantry, have been quartermasters of their respective regiments for fourteen years.

MAJOR S. S. Sumner, 8th Cavalry, now in the East on leave, will likely remain until November next.

LIEUT. M. M. Macomb, 4th U. S. Artillery, who was expected shortly at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., for duty, will continue in Washington until next December, and likely join at Fort Adams early in January, 1884.

CAPT. E. O. Gibson, 10th Infantry, lately spending a leave with friends in New York, was expected back at Fort Porter, Buffalo, this week.

GEN. W. H. Peñrose, U. S. A., was in Washington this week, on his way to join his new regiment, the 12th Infantry, at Fort Niagara.

LIEUT. Frederick Woolley, 10th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Brady, Mich., from leave.

GEN. H. B. Clitz, U. S. A., still remains undisturbed at Fort Wayne, Mich., and the gallant 10th are not at all sorry at the reasonable prospect of another year in the East.

ENGINEER J. B. Carpenter, U. S. Navy, was a guest at the New York Hotel, New York, early in the week.

MAJOR Douglas Jones, British Army, registered at the Westminster Hotel, New York, in the early part of the week, and sailed for England later on.

COL. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., is spending the summer in New York, and we are glad to state his health is much improved.

GEN. Geo. W. Getty, U. S. A., was expected to leave Fort Monroe, Va., this week on a few months' sick leave, which will probably extend until the date of his retirement early in October next, so that it is not probable he will again resume command of the post and school. Until Gen. Tidball reports, the command of Fort Monroe will devolve upon Col. L. L. Livingston, major of the 4th Artillery, an experienced and energetic officer of over thirty years' service.

LIEUT.-COL. M. M. Blunt, 25th U. S. Infantry, at Fort Snelling, has been selected as a member of the General Court-martial to meet at that post July 17 for the trial of Col. Ilges, in place of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Forsyth, whose other duties call him elsewhere.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE A. B. Gardner, U. S. A., registered in Portland, Me., early in the week on matters relating to the approaching trial of Ordnance Sergeant Dennis Kelly, U. S. A.

LIEUT. C. P. Miller, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Preble, Me., this week on a month's vacation.

ASST. SURG. H. O. Perley, U. S. A., and bride were expected this week at Fort Snelling, Minn., on their way to their northwestern post.

GEN. O. B. Willcox, U. S. A., rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., early in the week from his visit to the State camp at Peekskill, N. Y., much pleased with his experiences while there. He will make another visit to the camp during July and inspect the regiment then serving its tour at Peekskill.

LIEUT. C. M. Falsen, of the Norwegian navy, sailed from New York for Europe June 30 on the *Spain*.

LIEUT. John McMartin, 25th Infantry, has reported at Fort Hale, Dakota, for duty, in advance of his promotion to 1st lieutenant, in place of Lieut. Tear, resigned, which would take him in ordinary course from Fort Snelling to Fort Hale.

COL. L. L. Livingston, U. S. A., will leave Fort Monroe, Va., next week for St. Paul, to sit as a member of the Ilges Court-martial.

LIEUT. W. Paulding, 10th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week from a tour of duty at Cleveland, Ohio.

CAPT. John Simpson, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., was expected back at Denver, Col., this week from a brief trip East.

COLONEL William Volkmar, U. S. A., Aide to the Lieut.-General, registered at the Hotel de l'Athene, Paris, France, Monday of this week.

CAPT. F. S. Bennett, 9th Cavalry, and Lieut. Jas. S. Rogers, 20th Infantry, on leave from Fort Reno, I. T., will rejoin there the latter part of July.

LIEUT. J. W. Benét, 5th U. S. Artillery, and bride, are spending a brief season at Lake George, and will go to Fort Monroe, Va., next week.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR John C. Spear, U. S. N., visited New York in the early part of the week, stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

1ST LIEUT. Theodore H. Eckerson, 19th Infantry, left Boston on June 27, en route to join his regiment at Fort Clark, Texas, from leave of absence.

Mrs. Mitchell, wife of the late Gen. W. G. Mitchell, U. S. A., left Governor's Island, with her three sons, early in the week, to spend a few weeks at Trenton, N. J., and then to settle permanently, likely, at Washington, D. C.

BREVET-COLONEL A. Tracy, U. S. A., has left St. Augustine, Florida, for a visit North. He is at present at Exeter, Vermont.

THE paucity of second lieutenants of the 10th Infantry, at Fort Wayne, will be removed September 30 next, at which date 2d Lieuts. J. H. Shollenberger and J. W. Littell, recent graduates, will join Captains Lacey's and Lincoln's companies.

COL. M. H. Stacey, U. S. A., expected the band of the 12th U. S. Infantry, from Madison Barracks, to arrive at Plattsburg Barracks, this week, for a short tour of service there. The garrison will not be likely to object to the innovation.

LIEUT. C. S. Burbank, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Ft. Wayne, Mich., this week took overcharge of the guard at President Garfield's tomb, at Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.

GEN. George Crook, U. S. A., accompanied by Captain Bourke, arrived in Albuquerque, June 29, on his way to Washington, and was accorded a most hearty reception.

IN a letter to Mr. D. W. Powers, of Rochester, Gen. Hazen says: "Congress, at its last session, probably unintentionally, but not the less certainly, partially crippled this service for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1883. As a consequence, I have been obliged to abandon seventeen stations of the meteorological service in order to send men to the telegraph lines, and I have been compelled to abandon nearly one-half of the frontier telegraph lines. The selection of the seventeen discontinued stations was made with great care, to retain those which were essential to the general weather service."

LIEUT.-COL. A. P. Morrow, 6th U. S. Cavalry, under his recent orders is due with his regiment in Arizona.

CAPT. S. H. Lincoln and Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Michigan, acted as judges of a competitive military drill of State troops, at Jackson, Mich., on the Fourth of July, and, after an exceedingly pleasant visit, returned to Detroit the latter part of the week.

THE members of the Class of '76 of the Military Academy have erected, at the Chapel at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, a handsome tablet in memory of Lieut. Sevier M. Rains, 1st U. S. Cavalry, who was killed by Nez Percé Indians, July 3, 1877, in fight at Craig's Mountain, Idaho. The tablet is oval in shape, of black marble, letters cut in and gilded, and contains the statement of the facts of his death as above. Lieut. Rains is the only one of the class now dead, and he died as he had lived, a gallant soldier.

THE retirement of Quartermaster-General Ingalls and appointment to the office of Gen. Holabird, promotes Lieut.-Col. J. D. Bingham to Colonel and Asst. Quartermaster General, Major James M. Moore to Lieut.-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General Capt. J. H. Belcher to Major and Quartermaster. The vacancy at the foot of the list has been filled by the appointment to Captain and A. Q. M. of Lieut. Charles H. Ingalls, 6th Infantry, a nephew of Gen. Ingalls.

AMONG the effects of the late Rear-Admiral Schenck was found a little book published in Mahone, island of Majorca, in the thirties, giving an account of the cruise of the U. S. S. *Delaware* in 1833 and 1834, and particularly interesting, as Admiral Schenck, Carlisle Patterson, Max Woodhall, Admiral LeRoy, Admiral T. H. Patterson and Admiral Porter were midshipmen and shipmates on that cruise. The volume has been sent to Admiral Porter by the son of Admiral Schenck.

CAPTS. W. L. Kellogg and J. A. P. Hampson and Lieut. C. S. Burbank, all of the 10th U. S. Infantry, from Fort Wayne, Mich., arrived in Cleveland, O., early in the week, and acted as judges of a competitive military drill in that city on the glorious Fourth. The committee having the matter in charge gave them a hospitable reception and entertainment during their stay in Cleveland, and they returned to Fort Wayne in the latter part of the week well pleased with their visit.

GEN. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, is reported as saying concerning Gen. Sheridan's article about the closing days of the war: "It is an honest effort of the memory, though there are some natural differences in honest men's memories of the same events. A very slight difference of standpoint changes the perception and of course the memory. Phil. Sheridan is a gallant fellow, and I have good occasion to remember him in the hottest time of the war. I tell you, as Sheridan's opponent politically and in a military point of view, that he pushed the poor old Confederacy in its dying moments with a vigor we had never known. Sleep was denied us. It was nothing but fight, fight, fight, until fighting lost its heroism and we hardly cared whether we were alive or dead."

GENERAL T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pitcher, are visiting for the Summer on the Pacific coast.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER W. R. King, U. S. N., was a guest at Guy's Hotel, Baltimore, in the early part of the week.

PROFESSOR F. L. Prud'homme, U. S. Navy, visited New York, this week, stopping at the Grand Hotel.

THE Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, says: "In 1871 the Comte de Paris, inspired, I have no doubt, by the most patriotic motives, waived all his claims to the throne of France in favor of the Comte de Chambord. He did not declare himself an enemy of the Republic; he merely said to his cousin at Frohsdorf that if the French nation wished to re-establish the monarchy, he would not be his rival, he could only be his successor. I will not dilate here on the character or the consequences of the interview at Frohsdorf; the monarchy was not re-established, and it is only just to say that the Comte de Paris has lived quietly, like a private citizen, mixing in no intrigues, and winning all suffrages by the dignity and purity of his life, by his laborious habits, and by the disinterestedness of his character. We owe the continuation of the 'History of the American War' to the leisure which circumstances have made for him."

LIEUTENANT Richardson Clover, U. S. N., has located at 225 West 25th Street, New York City, while superintending the construction of the new Coast Survey Steamer *Patterson*.

CAPTAIN Arthur Morris, 4th Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., in the early part of the week on a short vacation.

LIEUTENANT H. P. Ritzius, 25th U. S. Infantry, was marshal of the day at Yankton, D. T., July 4th, and rendered valuable aid in the ceremonies of the day.

COLONEL J. P. Martin, U. S. A., is an active member of the Prescott Driving Park Association, and has lately been busy getting things into order for the July races at Prescott.

THE presents on the occasion of the recent marriage of Lieut. Hunt, U. S. N., to Miss Drum, were numerous and costly. Gen. Backet sent a large box containing two dozen of each size silver spoons, knives, and forks; Secretary Lincoln, an exquisite chafed set, consisting of tea-pot, cream-jug, and sugar-bowl; Gen. Baird and his son, Lieut. Baird, a magnificent gift. The usual number of salt cellars, fancy spoons, fans, china ornaments, etc., swelled the list of presents for the fair recipient to 200.

PAYMASTER W. P. Gould, U. S. A., is spending a portion of the summer, at Newport, R. I.

GENERAL W. T. Sherman, accompanied by Colonel Tidball, A. D. C., Chief Justice Waite and Judge Gray, arrived at Fort Snelling, Minn., June 28, under the guidance of General Terry's aide, Lieutenant Johnson, who met them at St. Paul, with a four-in-hand. On their arrival at the fort a salute of seventeen guns and the troops of the 25th Infantry and the Light Battery of the 4th Artillery under Colonel Blunt were in line to receive the General. The troops then escorted the party to General Terry's residence, where they were met at the door by General Terry and his entire staff. This concluded the formalities of reception. The party took breakfast, and after that went out to look over the post. In the evening large delegations from St. Paul paid their respects to General Sherman, and a most pleasant time was spent. On the morning of June 29, the party, which now included General Terry and Colonel Dodge, left for Fort Ellis.

THE San Francisco Report, of June 28, says:

Robert D. Walsh, of California, was No. 37 in the class just graduated from West Point. Major B. B. Keeler, formerly A. D. C. to General McDowell, is in town and will remain for some weeks. Captain A. H. Payson, Engr. Corps, U. S. A., of the Light House Department has returned from a tour of inspection of the Northern Coast. It is understood that charges against Captain E. B. Hubbard, Assistant Quartermaster, will be referred to a Court-martial. The family of Lieutenant Mackay, who has been one of the most faithful members of General Crook's staff in the late war, reside at Los Angeles. General Kautz, while abroad, is endeavoring to make a contract with the German Government for the introduction of the Mill's Prairie belt. So far the indications are that he will meet with success. Austin Kautz, the young son of General and Mrs. Kautz, has been seriously ill, in Switzerland, with bronchitis. The General writes that he will return as soon as business and the condition of his family will permit. It is now over five weeks since the mysterious disappearance of Cadet Engineer C. E. Balden, and there is not the remotest clue as to his whereabouts, or tending to show whether he is dead or alive. The police maintain the theory that he is not dead. The Bryant Court-martial has been the topic of interest this week. Though the court is despatching business with commendable rapidity, the trial promises to be long and tedious. So far the evidence introduced is strongly against Lieutenant-Colonel Bryant.

LIEUTENANT J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cavalry, arrived at Fort Leavenworth, June 30, from Vancouver Barracks.

LIEUTENANT W. C. Brown, 1st Cavalry, is spending his leave at Denver, Colorado.

ASSISTANT Surgeon C. B. Byrne, U. S. A., and Mrs. Byrne, left Baltimore, June 30, for Fort Lewis, Col.

LIEUTENANT J. A. Irons, 20th Infantry, of Fort Gibson, was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth, this week.

FIRST Lieutenant G. S. Young, 7th Infantry, lately at Fort Laramie, visited New York this week on leave of absence until August 20, when he will report for duty at the school of Application, at Fort Leavenworth. Lieut. Young intends to spend part of his leave with his father, Capt. D. J. Young, U. S. A., at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.

CAPTAIN G. K. Sanderson, 11th Infantry, lately on recruiting duty at Cincinnati, has recently been transferred to the Recruiting Depot, at David's Island, New York Harbor. Captain W. B. Pease, 9th Infantry, takes his place at Cincinnati.

Mrs. Chas. Nicholl Clinch, who has just been designated for one of the vacancies in the Army for second lieutenant, is a nephew of Mrs. A. T. Stewart. He has lived for several years with his father, in Paris, part of the time being a student at the Ecole Polytechnique.

THE Vancouver Independent, of June 21, says:

Gen. H. A. Morrow, Colonel commanding the 21st Infantry, will be Grand Marshal and Commander Fourth of July celebration at Portland, Oregon. Lieut. G. W. Powell, 2d Infantry, returned to headquarters from San Francisco, on Monday, and will leave for Fort Cour d'Alene within the week. Major W. A. Elderkin, Chief Commissary Subsistence, when last heard from was at Fort Lapwai, and will probably return to headquarters this week. Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Infantry, has been relieved from detached service at Fort Klamath, and will return immediately to Vancouver Barracks. U. S. Senator Edmunds and party will be at Vancouver Barracks, to-day, for a short visit, the guests of Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Gen. O. D. Greene gave a party in honor of Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, Friday evening, June 15, previous to his departure Eastward on leave and afterwards to Fort Leavenworth, which was a very pleasant social gathering, and was largely attended. Lieut. Wm. Moffatt, 2d Infantry, has been designated to attend the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Moffatt arrived in Vancouver, yesterday, from Fort Spokane, to await his departure.

We regret to learn of the illness at Norfolk, Va., of Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Rockwell, U. S. N., of the *Franklin*.

COL. S. W. Benjamin, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from his visit to New York, and resumed duty in the A. G. O.

GEN. H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., has rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky., from Washington, whither he went to attend the marriage of his son, Lieut. Hunt, of the Navy, to Miss Drum.

MAJOR J. B. Myrick, U. S. A., Judge-Advocate on Gen. Terry's staff, visited Washington this week on matter connected with the approaching trial of Col. Ilges.

LIEUT. Chas. L. Phillips, 4th Art., of the Light Battery at Fort Snelling, Minn., is visiting friends in the East, and will rejoin next week.

COL. J. N. G. Whistler, 15th Inf., to the universal regret of Fort Keogh, leaves there to take command of Fort Buford, Dakota.

LIEUT.-COL. C. R. Layton, 20th Inf., late of Fort Leavenworth, has assumed command of Fort Hays, Kansas.

ASST. Surgeon H. J. Raymond, U. S. A., will sail for Europe this month, and will leave the service next September to engage in civil pursuits.

CAPT. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Infantry, was admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association this week.

Tax Secretary of the Navy Mutual Aid Association received half a dozen or more applications from officers this week for membership. They will be acted on at the meeting next Monday.

GATE, in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, writing of General Crook's career, says:

During the war he became much interested in Mary Dalley, a young lady of good family living in Western Maryland, but from Virginia people living about Moorfield. Her people sympathized with the South and she had a brother member of McNeill's semi-guerrilla band. This young scapegrace, finding that General Crook and General Kelly stopped at his father's hotel in Cumberland—the former paying attention to his sister—slipped into that hotel and captured the two generals in the midst of their troops, forced them out of their lines at the point of the pistol, and took them to Richmond. Crook was soon released, probably through the intercession of his captor. He afterwards married Miss Dalley, and she has been with him in a good many strange places in the West.

GENERAL John Gibbon, U. S. A., was expected this week at Fort Laramie, Wyo., returning from leave.

PAYMASTER C. H. Whipple and Assistant Surgeon A. C. Girard, U. S. A., and Quartermaster T. F. Forbes, 5th Inf., have rejoined at Fort Keogh from their Eastern trip.

GENERAL A. H. Terry, U. S. A., has left Fort Snelling to go part of the way with General Sherman, and while absent will visit and inspect Forts Ellis, Missoula, Shaw, and Assiniboine, Montana.

The marriage of Lieutenant James R. Erwin, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Mrs. Borup, of St. Louis, took place in that city, June 27, in the presence of many friends of bride and groom. Captain Otho W. Budd, 4th Cavalry, was "best man."

THE *Pioneer Press* reports the following interview with General Sherman during his recent visit to Fort Snelling:

"Couldn't you tell me something about your future?" said the reporter.

"No; I've got through talking with you boys. I'll say something and you'll go to work and twist it all around so that I can't recognize it when I see it in next morning's paper. It's just the same from the Atlantic to the Pacific. You're a nuisance—I don't mean anything personally—but you interviewers generally. There's a subject—take a seat and make yourself comfortable—there's a subject that I'll give my opinion on if you want it. This interviewing business has got to become a worse evil than the pest—the cholera or the small-pox—why they are nowhere. It's the dread of every public man in Washington."

"Then you won't even tell me about—"

"No; I'm out of public life now, and my opinions are worth no more than anybody else's. If you want to print an interview, just go and cut out a few pages out of your catechism and print them. They'll answer the purpose just as well as any questions and answers between you and me—just exactly as well—and be a good deal more interesting."

THE family of Captain John G. Walker, U. S. N., left Washington July 5 on the *Tallapoosa* for the East.

THE Secretary of the Navy will probably leave Washington about Friday, July 6, for the East.

REAR ADMIRAL E. T. Nichols is absent on a week or ten days' leave.

REAR ADMIRALS John C. Howell and U. R. P. Rodgers are spending the summer at Narragansett Pier.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR Taylor left Washington a week ago for his home in Oakland, Cal., taking with him his daughter, who had been seriously ill with typhoid fever. Although Miss Taylor was still in a critical condition at the time of her departure, reports from Omaha and along the route announce her out of danger and rapidly improving. The daughter of Rear Admiral Colhoun, whom Miss Taylor was visiting, is still suffering from typhoid. Both of the young ladies were ill at the same time.

ENSIGN Hogg, of the *Jamestown*, at Newport, paid a flying visit to his parents in Washington, remaining with them twenty-four hours. The ship leaves for Lisbon this week.

PAYMASTER LYON, U. S. N., will be ordered to the *Trenton*, as she is not to be the flagship of any station.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER John Corwine, U. S. N., is waiting orders in New York.

LIEUT. W. R. Harmon, 10th Cavalry, located at Fort Davis, Texas, while home on a furlough was taken sick on his way back, and has been laid up at the Hotel Emory, Cincinnati, for eight days with hemorrhage of his lungs, and very dangerously at that. We are glad to learn that he was improving at last accounts (July 1) and had gone home to his family at Lebanon, Ohio.

GEN. G. Pennypacker, colonel 16th Infantry, U. S. Army, just retired, is convalescing from a severe attack of low malarial fever, bordering on typhoid, which has kept him in bed at Philadelphia since the 14th of May last. Considerable apprehension was felt for a time for his recovery. The General's attending physician is Dr. R. B. Crozier, surgeon in charge of St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, and formerly an officer of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., who during the war served in the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac.

MAJOR David Perry, 6th U. S. Cavalry, is stopping temporarily at Long Branch, N. J.

GENERAL H. L. Abbot, Colonel S. S. Elder, Colonel T. G. Baylor and their naval confederates of the board to select a site for a National Foundry, expect to sail from New York for Europe, July 18.

LIEUTENANT Eugene Griffin, Corps of Engineers, has succeeded Captain Birby as Battalion, Post Adjutant, Treasurer, Signal Officer and Recruiting Officer, at Willet's Point. Lieutenant James L. Lusk has succeeded Lieutenant Griffin as Battalion and Post Quartermaster and Post Commissary of Subsistence.

GENERAL Rufus Ingalls, U. S. A., will probably make his permanent home in New York City, to which he is much attached and where he has a host of friends.

GENERAL T. M. Vincent, U. S. A., has come North from San Antonio on leave, and will remain until the latter part of next August.

ASSISTANT Surgeon J. L. Powell, U. S. A., was expected in New York this week, from Texas, to report to General Hancock for a post in the East.

CAPTAIN F. A. Whiting, 8th Infantry, was expected back this week at San Diego Barracks, Cal., from a brief vacation.

QUARTERMASTER W. Mott, of the 8th U. S. Infantry, will spend a portion of his leave in the East during the summer.

COLONEL W. M. Wherry, U. S. A., and family still remain East, and if General Schofield should come to Chicago to succeed General Sheridan, it is not probable they will return to San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT William Stanton, 6th Cavalry, on leave from the West, visited New York City the latter part of the week.

GENERAL A. V. Kautz, U. S. A., and family are still enjoying themselves abroad and will remain for several weeks longer.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. F. Wade, 10th Cavalry, of Fort Stockton, Texas, will visit friends in the North this summer.

GENERAL M. I. Ludington, U. S. A., temporarily on duty at Washington, since his return from leave, will succeed General Holabird in charge of the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN G. B. Russell, 9th Infantry, has taken charge of the Adjutant General's Office at San Antonio, during the absence in the North of General Vincent.

CAPT. W. V. Richards, R. Q. M., 16th U. S. Infantry, was to leave Ann Harbor, Mich., on July 2 for his post—Fort Concho, Tex.

LIEUT. Bell, British navy, arrived in New York July 4 on the *Aurania*, of the Cunard Line, which had a somewhat eventful voyage.

LIEUT.-GEN. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., is expected at the reunion in the Shenandoah Valley in September next. Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill will be the principal points visited.

THE Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati met at Providence July 4 and elected officers for the ensuing year and transacted other business, and then sat down to dinner, after which Judge-Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. A., read an interesting paper on the "Society of the Cincinnati in France under Louis XVI."

GEN. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. A., and his staff, were participants in the opening ceremonies at Santa Fe this week of the tercio-millennial celebration.

GEN. O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A., again attended the State Camp at Peekskill, New York, this week, and witnessed the camp service of the 13th New York regiment.

At the invitation of Col. C. L. Best, U. S. A., several of the officers and members of the 1st Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, recently paid a visit to Fort Warren and witnessed some excellent target practice with the heavy guns by Batteries H and K, 4th U. S. Artillery, under command of Major John Egan, U. S. A., Lieut. Walter Howe, 4th U. S. Artillery, acting as statistical officer. After the practice the party were conducted over the post, and afterwards hospitably entertained. Col. Best, Maj. Egan, and the other officers of the 4th U. S. Artillery at Fort Warren have rendered valuable aid in making the militia regiment efficient in artillery service, and have been warmly thanked on more than one occasion for their interest.

LIEUT. J. A. Johnston, 8th Cavalry, registered at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Tuesday of this week.

GEN. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., and party have returned to Omaha from their trip to the Yellowstone.

CAPT. Wm. P. McCann and Lieut. S. C. Lemly arrived in Washington on the 3d inst. from the Asiatic Station. Capt. J. N. Miller arrived on the last steamer from the Asiatic Station, and went directly to Boston to join his family.

THE following Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending July 5, 1883: Naval Cadet E. M. Harmon, Lieut. R. T. Jasper, Commodore S. P. Quackenbush.

THE following Army officers registered in Washington during the current week at the A. G. O.: 2d Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cav., St. James Hotel, on leave; Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf., on leave; Lieut. Wm. Stanton, 6th Cav., Ebbitt House, on leave; Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dallas, 22d Inf., 723 13th street, N. W., on sick leave; Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Vincent, A. G. O., 1204 18th street, N. W., on leave; Capt. Jno. R. Myrick, 3d Art., Ebbitt House, on duty in connection with Ilges Court-martial case; at the Ebbitt House: Lieut.-Col. J. C. Duane, C. E.; Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept.; Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art.

THE new commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard has not yet been selected. Secretary Chandler does not desire to send anybody there lower in rank than a commodore; otherwise Captain Johnson would probably be sent. A strong impression prevails that Commodore de Krafft will have to go after all.

UNLESS Secretary Chandler changes his mind, the name of Commander John N. Quackenbush will not appear in the forthcoming July Navy Register.

THE resignations of Commander Smith and Ensign Vinton have not yet been received at Headquarters. Strong efforts are being made by the friends of the former to have the finding of the court-martial in his case set aside, that he may be allowed to remain in the service.

SECRETARY Chandler could give no information up to Thursday evening as to who would be appointed Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The Secretary indicated that it would be several days yet before the appointment would be made. It is the general impression that the choice still lies between Chief-Engineers Loring and Henderson.

A TELEGRAM to the Boston *Herald* states that Mr. William, the Russian charge d'affaires, was presented to the President, June 29, and delivered a letter from the Emperor of Russia expressing his appreciation of the action of this Government in accrediting Mr. Hunt as a special representative to Moscow on the occasion of the imperial coronation, and in ordering a vessel of the Navy to Russia, and directing the presence of Admiral Baldwin at the ceremony.

LIEUTENANT J. E. Sawyer, 5th U. S. Artillery, and family, from Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., registered at the Hotel Bellevue, Paris, France, Thursday of this week.

MAJOR D. H. Brotherton, 7th Infantry, whose health is much improved, has gone on duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., anticipatory of its being his permanent command upon receipt of official notification of his recent promotion to Lieutenant Colonel 25th Infantry.

CAPTAIN D. H. Floyd, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., has had his orders changed from Fort Stanton, N. M., to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, to take the place of Captain Hubbard lately relieved from duty there and ordered to San Francisco.

CAPTAIN William Mitchell, 3rd Infantry, under recent promotion changes station from Fort Ellis to Fort Missoula, Montana.

LIEUTENANT William Stanton, 6th Cavalry, was in New York City, this week preliminary to sailing for Europe on a few months leave.

MAJOR-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., called upon President Arthur, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, July 5, and had a pleasant interview.

COMMODORE W. G. Temple, U. S. N., was a guest at the Everett House, New York, Thursday of this week.

REAR Admiral E. T. Nichols, U. S. N. visited New York this week, stopping at the Astor House.

Mrs. L. H. Bartlett, President of the recently organized Spencer Arms Company, together with Mr. C. M. Spencer, the Treasurer and General Superintendent of the Company, sailed for Southampton, Eng., by the *Neckar*, on the 4th inst., to remain two months during which interval the new armory of the Company, at Windsor, Conn., will be completed and the special plant for the manufacture of repeating shot-guns set up. It is hoped to place the shot-guns on the market early in October. Mr. Spencer took with him a new military rifle, adapted to the *Lee* magazine, at the earnest instance of three most important European Governments.

THE New York Journal has this story:

Gen. Sherman one night took refuge in an old farmhouse near Milledgeville, Ga., and had fallen into a deep sleep when he was visited by an exciting dream. He thought the house in which he slept was surrounded by a band of guerrillas, that dug a hole beneath the wall next which he lay, filled the hole with powder and touched it off. The explosion which followed was terrible, and the General thought he saw himself flying through the air in sections. With a howl he sprang out of bed, rubbed his eyes, and hastily dressing himself, went down stairs. To his surprise his body-guard was nowhere to be seen. The inmates of the house were apparently asleep, but the General felt that something was wrong, and slipping quietly out of the back door he walked cautiously to the barn. He had no sooner got there than a lurid flame shot into the air, followed by a terrific explosion. Turning to see the cause the General was astounded to find the side of the house he had just left blown completely away, and congratulated himself that he had not been blown away with it. Since that time the General says he has been a firm believer in dreams.

LI Hung Chang, who has been put in command of the troops in the southern provinces of China, is now exactly sixty years of age. He lived in obscurity till 1853, when he was employed as secretary by Tseng Kuo Fan (father of the Chinese minister to England), who was then generalissimo of the Chinese Army, and was engaged in suppressing the formidable rebellion of the Taepings. In this post he displayed so much talent that Tseng soon had him promoted to the governorship of the province of Kiangsu, the principal theatre of the military operations. Soon afterward Sun-chon, the chief stronghold of the rebels, surrendered to Major Gordon, who promised the rebel chiefs that their lives would be spared. Li, however, the moment he had them in his power, put them to death, to the intense indignation of Major Gordon, who, it is said, would have inflicted the same punishment on Li himself, if he could have found him at the time; but that astute individual kept out of his foreign subordinate's way till his anger had time to cool. Since Tseng Kuo Fan's death, in 1872, Li has been practically master of the destinies of the Chinese Empire. All the foreign relations of China are specially under his control.

ADMIRAL Hobart Pacha, commander of the Turkish navy, who is now in England looking after some new torpedoes invented by Lay, bears a strong resemblance to Mr. James G. Blaine. He has the same quick, decisive manner and the same magnetism in his eye. He is the son of the Duke of Buckinghamshire, and during our civil war was an active blockade runner. He has an easy time as commander of the Turkish navy, for the vessels generally lie idle in the Bosphorus. They never go farther than some of the South Mediterranean ports. Hobart has a steam yacht called the *Kethymo*, which he usually lives aboard of when at Constantinople.

THE Apache *Rocket*, of June 23, has the following Fort Davis (Tex.) items: Lieut. C. G. Ayres, 10th Cavalry, from Pena Colorado, is spending a few days at the post. We congratulate Lieut. and Mrs. M. M. Maxon upon the daughter born to them this morning. Col. Anson Mills, 10th Cavalry, has returned from St. Louis. Capt. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cavalry, has been detailed as recruiting officer from his regiment for the next two years. Lieut. William C. McFarland, 16th Infantry, and Mrs. McFarland arrived this week from the East. He and his amiable wife are great favorites in Army circles and were received with a warm welcome at Fort Davis. Dr. J. L. Powell, U. S. A., and Mrs. Powell left for the East last Tuesday. Their many friends at Fort Davis deeply regret the severance of pleasant social relations which their departure occasions.

THE Vallejo *Chronicle* states that Henry Boyd Mears, who entered the Navy, April 14, 1863, as an acting assistant paymaster, and was mustered out December 11, 1865, has been committed to the Napa Insane Asylum as insane. He has lucid intervals, but during his insane moments he imagines himself to be the Emperor of Russia, and is violent towards those with whom he has to deal.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 45, H. Q. A., June 26, 1883.

Publishes the table of the price of clothing and equipage for the U. S. Army, with the allowance to each soldier for clothing in kind during each year of his enlistment, and the money allowance therefor for each year and day, also of the allowance of camp and garrison equipage, approved by the Secretary of War. It will take effect on the 1st of July, 1883, and will remain in force until further orders.

The cord, indicating the arm of service, will hereafter be omitted on both the blouse and dark-blue overshirt.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 46, H. Q. A., A. G. O., June 27, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following opinion of the Attorney General is published for the information of the Army:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1882.

Hon. Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir: By your letter of the 17th ultimo, you inform me that it has been the practice of your department, for many years, "to obtain from the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department such heavy ordnance and ordnance stores as are required in the armaments of Revenue Marine vessels, and to reimburse the appropriation for ordnance (Navy Department) with the cost value of such stores, transferring the money on the books of the department from the appropriation for the Revenue Marine Service." You further inform me that the Solicitor of the Treasury has rendered an opinion to the effect that a transfer of property, such as is above described, would be a sale within the meaning of section 3618, Rev. Stat., and that reimbursement could not be made for the articles thus furnished.

In directing my attention to this subject, you request an opinion from me upon the following question: "Whether there is any legal obstacle to the reimbursing, by the usual transfer to the appropriation for the Navy Department from the appropriation for the Revenue Marine, of the cost of such articles as may be furnished by the Navy to be used on revenue cutters?"

I have examined this question and will now briefly state my views thereon.

The only statutory provisions that seem to be involved are those found in sections 3618 and 3673, Rev. Stat. The latter section provides that "all sums appropriated for the various branches of expenditure in the public service shall be applied solely to the objects for which they are respectively made, and for no others."

The effect of this provision is to make unlawful the diversion of funds appropriated for one object of expenditure to another object of expenditure.

The inquiry here arises, whether the case under consideration falls within the prohibition contained in that section.

Where appropriations, made for different departments, are applicable to the same objects of expenditure (e. g., the same kind of supplies), it may often be advantageous to the public service and in the interest of economy for one department to avail itself of resources and facilities at the command of another department in obtaining the supplies needed; and in the absence of any statute forbidding it, I perceive no objection to such a course.

Should one department receive in this way, from another department, supplies which are within the scope of appropriations belonging to each, I submit that a reimbursement of the appropriation of the one department from the appropriation of the other, of the cost of such supplies, would not violate the provisions of said section 3673. This could not be regarded as a diversion of funds from one object of expenditure to another, which is prohibited by that section; since the case supposes that the supplies are a legitimate object of expenditure for either appropriation. Nor would the appropriation of the department furnishing the supplies be thereby enlarged; such reimbursement, indeed, implies the contrary—being the refunding of what was previously taken from that appropriation in the manufacture or purchase of the supplies furnished.

I am accordingly of opinion that the case presented in your letter is unaffected by the provisions of that section.

In regard to section 3618, I am also of opinion that its provisions do not apply to that case. This section provides how moneys derived from sales of public property (with certain exceptions) shall be disposed of. Funds thus derived, where it is not otherwise provided by law, remain subject to future appropriation by Congress. They cannot be placed to the credit of existing appropriations or be applied to objects of expenditure within the same, thus enlarging such appropriations.

But where articles are manufactured or purchased by one branch of the public service under an appropriation made for that purpose, and are afterwards, on grounds of administrative expediency, transferred to another branch of the service, the latter thereupon reimbursing the appropriation of the former with the cost of the articles out of an appropriation applicable to the manufacture or purchase thereof, this transaction is not a sale either according to the ordinary or legal signification of that term. It is nothing more than a transfer of the custody and use of the property and consequent accountability for the same, accompanied by a transfer of the cost thereof from one appropriation to another, within the scope of either of which the expenditure may properly come.

The ownership (a transfer of which is an inseparable element in a sale of property) remains unchanged. Section 3618 extends only to such cases as relate to "proceeds of sales"—receipts which are in the nature of revenue, belonging to no appropriation, and not available for expenditure without authority from Congress. The present case does not appear to be one of that character.

My conclusion is that there is no legal obstacle to reimbursing the appropriation for the Navy Department from the appropriation for the Revenue Marine with the cost of the articles to which your question refers.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, Attorney General.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 47, H. Q. A., July 2, 1883.

I. The following order from the Secretary of War is published for the information and guidance of all concerned; and officers of the Army disbursing public funds will be held accountable for a strict compliance therewith:

Sec. 3643, Revised Statutes, provides that no advance of public money shall be made in any case whatever, except only in the special cases cited therein. No account will therefore be paid by a disbursing officer before it is fully due, unless it comes under the exception provided for by law.

Disbursing officers are limited by section 3620, Revised Statutes (paragraph 1576 of the Regulations), to draw on public money deposited to their credit only as it may be required to make payments in pursuance of law, and they will in every case state on the check drawn the object of the expenditure, as directed in par. 1587 of the Regulations. And in case of payment to officers or enlisted men, the period covered by the payment must be stated. A mere statement on the check of the appropriation from which the payment is made is not sufficient.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War pars. 1669, 1712, and 2371 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows: 1669. When disbursing officers draw checks in payment of accounts on funds deposited to their credit with assistant treasurers or other depositaries of the United States, they

will note upon the receipt taken for such payment, which should be of even date with the check, the number, date, and amount of the check given in payment, and designate the assistant treasurer or depositary upon whom it is drawn; and when an account is paid in part by currency, the amount of the same will be stated. The same rule will be observed in regard to invoices of funds transferred. Mutilated checks shall at once be forwarded to the depositary to which they pertain, and a record made on the stubs of the check-book of the date of transmission.

1712. The account current must exhibit the receipts and expenditures for the period embraced, and show the balance due the United States to be deposited in authorized depositaries on the date to which the account current is rendered, except such sum as the officer has special authority from the Secretary of War to keep in his personal possession. The amounts received and disbursed and the balance on hand under the several appropriations of each fiscal year must be exhibited. In crediting drafts on the account current the number of the requisition, as indicated on each draft, will be carefully noted in the credit entry.

2371. Military commanders will assign paymasters ordered to their commands to such stations as will best secure the regular and prompt payment of the Army and the safety of the public funds. In issuing orders for the payment of troops they must not require the paymaster to be absent from his station on the last day of the month, except in special cases, which they will report at once to the Adjutant General of the Army.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 48, H. Q. A., July 3, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2760 of the Regulations is canceled, and pars. 2258, 2261, 2264, and 2267 are amended to read as follows:

2253. The senior medical officer of every hospital, post, or detached command, and acting assistant medical purveyors at field depots, will in future make requisitions for medical supplies annually and for a year's supply, unless otherwise directed by a medical director or the Surgeon General. Such requisitions will be made upon Form No. 18 of the Regulations, in duplicate, and forwarded through the medical director to the Surgeon General by different mails. They will be made only for articles that are, or probably will be, deficient. They must exhibit the quantity of every article on hand, whether more be wanted or not. Medical directors will personally scrutinize closely all requisitions and make such alterations as they may deem proper.

2261. When, through any emergency not admitting of delay, medical supplies are necessary, they should be obtained upon a special requisition, giving a list of the articles required, the quantity remaining on hand, and the quantity needed, with a certificate, properly dated and signed, that they are necessary for the public service, and stating why such requisition is necessary. Such special requisitions shall be transmitted to the medical director in duplicate, who will forward the original, with his approval, to the nearest medical purveying depot for issue, and the duplicate to the Surgeon General, with his remarks, together with a statement of the date of his approval and the depot to which he has sent the original for issue. Requisitions for articles not on the standard supply table must, in all cases, be forwarded to the Surgeon General for his action.

2264. All officers, in transferring medical supplies, shall prepare invoices (Form No. 20) in triplicate—two for the receiving officer, and one to be sent to the Surgeon General. The receiving officer shall prepare receipts (Form No. 21) in triplicate—two for the issuing officer, with a report of the quality and condition of the articles, and one to be sent to the Surgeon General, accompanied by a copy of the report. A packer's list (Form No. 19) will be furnished by the issuing officer. The contents of medicine wagons must be inventoried in detail. When supplies are turned over to a quartermaster for storage or transportation, a duplicate of the quartermaster's receipt for the packages will be forwarded to the Surgeon General with the invoice.

2267. Surgical instruments, medicine cases, panniers, mess chests, and other medical property that need and are considered worth repairing, shall be reported to the Surgeon General through the medical director, with a statement of repairs needed, with a view to such action as may be deemed proper.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

FINDING OF A COURT OF INQUIRY.

G. O. 17, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, June 25, 1883.

I.—The Court of Inquiry, of which Col. John P. Hatch, 2d Cavalry, is president, instituted by Special Orders No. 46, from these Headquarters, dated March 10, 1883, at the request of 1st Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cavalry, for the purpose of examining into all the facts in regard to the conduct of Lieut. Fuller, as reported under date of November 13, 1882, by Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cavalry, commanding the "Guard to Engineering and Construction Parties on the N. P. R. R." has reported the following finding of facts and opinion:

The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced and in accordance with the requirements of the order convening it, submits the following as its report of the facts in regard to the conduct of Lieut. Fuller, as reported under date of November 13, 1882, by Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cavalry, commanding N. P. R. R. Escort, Camp Villard, M. T., so far as relates to his (Lieut. Fuller's) conduct, or the imputations and accusations against him.

The imputations or accusations are in the following words: "During most part of the summer, Troop D, 2d Cavalry, has been under the command of 2d Lieut. Alfred M. Fuller, 2d Cavalry, of whom it is only justice to say that he comes as near being of no use as any officer I ever knew. His whole thought seemed concentrated in the idea that he was hardly used in being in the field at all; and he manifested such total lack of interest in his duties, and such merely perfunctory discharge of them, that his presence was more detrimental to the good of the service than the harm that would have come from leaving the troop without an officer. As a consequence, the little that was done in the way of scouting was of no earthly value."

"The inefficiency and lack of soldierly spirit of these two officers has been a constant source of annoyance and embarrassment to the feeling that no reliance could be placed upon them. While being so temporarily of my command, I had great reluctance to take the severe course that alone could afford a remedy. The evidence in support of these imputations and accusations is vague and indeterminate, and without considering that of the defense is, in the opinion of the court, insufficient to sustain the very damaging statements therein set forth. The evidence for the defense, on the contrary, gives a clear account of almost every incident stated so vaguely in that of the prosecution justifying the actions of the defendant. The evidence shows that Lieut. Fuller, detailed for the field at his own request, relieved an experienced officer, and carried out the routine of duty already established by him. There is no evidence of his inefficiency or lack of soldierly spirit, and he appears to have obeyed fully the orders under which he was acting. A fair construction of paragraphs VII and IV, Orders No. 1, attached to these proceedings, leaves the amount of scouting to be done to the judgment of the officers

commanding camps, and no exception appears to have been taken at the time to the defendant's manner of obeying it. The Court is constrained to believe that Major Merrill, in making his report, allowed himself to be influenced in the estimate he formed of Lieut. Fuller by the loose statements of others, and with reference to matters not connected with the duty he was then discharging, and thus great injustice has been done the latter.

II.—The finding of the Court and the opinion which it expresses do not appear to the Department Commander to be in all respects in accordance with the evidence in the case. It does not appear to him that any "construction" of the order which he had received could justify Lieut. Fuller in failing to send scouting parties out from his camp. A "fair construction" of orders does not authorize an officer to neglect the duties enjoined by the orders which he construes.

Besides, the Department Commander does not agree with the Court in the relative value which it places upon the evidence given by Major Merrill, and the evidence for the defence, and he does not think that the Court should have found that Lieut. Fuller was detailed for the field at his own request, without stating the qualifying fact that he requested to be sent into the field only after he had been detailed for another duty which would have detached him from his post, and which duty he wished to avoid. The Court also erred in permitting to be read and placed on the record such a written defence as that which Lieut. Fuller presented. It is true that great latitude must be permitted to a person whose conduct is the subject of inquiry, but the proper latitude in military courts was far exceeded in this case, and legitimate defence degenerated into indefensible abuse. Fortunately the reputation of the officer attacked is too well established to make it necessary to defend him. Moreover, Lieut. Fuller, in his defence, draws inferences from communications from these headquarters to Major Merrill, which he should not have drawn, and which, in point of fact, are entirely incorrect. The Department Commander has been unable to discover in the record the evidence on which the Court based its belief that Major Merrill, in making his report, allowed himself to be influenced in the estimate he formed of Lieut. Fuller by the loose statements of others, and with reference to matters not connected with the duty he was then discharging. Subject to these remarks, the findings and opinion are published to the troops in the Department, and the Court of Inquiry, of which Col. J. P. Hatch, 2d Cavalry, is president, is dissolved.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, June 26, 1883.

Publishes extracts from the reports of Target Practice of Companies serving in the Dept. of Dakota for the month of May, 1883.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 22, 1883.

Announces that the Dept. rifle competition will take place this year at Fort Clark, Texas, where the marksmen selected for the competition will report by August 1, and directs that the preliminary practice and the competition be under the immediate charge of Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cavalry.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF TEXAS, June 25, 1883.

Announces the distribution to the several posts, in the Dept. of Texas, of extra duty pay for the fiscal year 1883-1884.

G. O. 12, D. COLUMBIA, June 14, 1883.

To enable him to comply with his orders from the War Department (sending him to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.), 2d Lieut. J. P. B. Landis, 1st Cav., is relieved from duty at these Headquarters. Capt. Cullen Bryant, Ord. Dept., will report to Lieut. Landis for all public property for which he is accountable.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, June 30, 1883.

Publishes regulations to carry out the provisions of G. O. 53, series of 1882, from the H. Q. of the Army, in regard to rifle competitions. Competitors for places on the Dept. Team will report at Dept. H. Q. on Aug. 14. Soldiers who may be selected, in pursuance to further instruction as scorers, markers, etc., will report upon a day to be hereafter designated. The Dept. Competition and Preliminary Practice will be under the charge of Capt. S. E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., Inap. of Rifle Practice of the Dept.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, July 2, 1883.

Fixes the number of extra-duty men to be employed at the respective posts in the Dept. from July 1.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, June 26, 1883.

States that the meagre allotments to the Department for the ensuing fiscal year under the heads of "Regular Supplies" and "Incidental Expenses," make necessary the most rigid economy in all expenses chargeable to these appropriations, and gives directions how this economy is to be maintained.

G. O. 12, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, June 28, 1883.

Publishes regulations to carry out the provisions of G. O. 53, series 1882, A. G. O., in regard to rifle competition. The men elected will report at Whipple Barracks on or before Aug. 27, for practice and to compete, on Sept. 6, 7, and 8, for the honor of a place in the Dept. Team of twelve, and for the prize awarded by the War Department. The Dept. contest will be under the immediate management and direction of 2d Lieut. L. P. Brant, 1st Inf., in charge of Rifle Practice of the Dept.

HQRS. 20TH INF., FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., June 26, G. O. No. 1.

1. 1st Lieut. T. W. Lord, regimental quartermaster 20th Infantry, having tendered his resignation as regimental quartermaster because of ill health resulting from wounds received during the war of the rebellion, the same is, at his request, accepted. Lieut. Lord has held this position for nearly twelve years, and during a considerable portion of that time has had control of the quartermaster's department of important posts at which he has supervised a great deal of labor and expended large sums of money. His ability to conduct affairs in that department of the service in all its varied branches has been thoroughly tested and proven to be of a high order, and his strict integrity of purpose and action stand unquestioned.

The commanding officer takes this occasion to express his obligations to Lieut. Lord for the uniform support and repeated courtesies which he has received from him during their official relations covering a period of more than three years.

II. 1st Lieut. J. S. Huston, 20th Infantry, is hereby an-

nounced as Regimental Quartermaster of the 20th Infantry—appointment to date from the 30th instant.

III. The transfers of officers to companies of the regiment growing out of the appointment of Lieutenant Huston to the position of quartermaster, and of other matters arising from location of companies, will be published in subsequent orders.

By order of Col. E. S. Otis:

JOHN B. RODMAN,
1st Lieutenant and Adjutant 20th Infantry.

CIRCULAR 14, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, July 3, 1883.

Directs officers serving in this Dept. who have not already done so to at once make the report called for by par. 637, Army Regulations, 1881.

CIRCULAR 3, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, June 29, 1883.

Announces that the agreement between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, providing for the reciprocal passage of troops across the frontier in pursuit of Indians, will remain in force until Aug. 18, 1883, when it will expire.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brigadier General Alfred H. Terry, Comdg. Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to and inspect Forts Ellis, Missoula, Shaw and Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 114, June 28, D. C.)

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERALS.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on the 28th of June, with permission to apply for an extension to include Sept. 2, 1883, is granted Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Vincent, Asst. Adj. Gen., San Antonio, Texas (S. O. 70, June 27, D. C.)

During the absence of the Adjutant-General, the senior officer present will perform the duties of Adjutant-General (S. O. W. D., July 5).

The leave of Asst. Adj. Gen. T. M. Vincent is extended to include Sept. 2 (S. O. W. D., July 5).

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge Advocate of the Dept., will proceed to Portland, Me., on public business connected with the approaching trial of Ordnance Sergeant Dennis Kelly (S. O. 117, June 30, D. C.)

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M., Dept. of the East, will proceed to Fort Sullivan, Me., on business connected with his department (S. O. 119, July 5, D. C.)

Major T. J. Ekersson, Q. M., will proceed to Fort Standish, Plymouth, Mass., and examine the public buildings thereat, with a view to ascertain what repairs are necessary to prevent their further deterioration (S. O. 119, July 5, D. C.)

Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from the further operation of par. 11, S. O. 132, June 9, 1883, W. D., and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Mil. Div. of the Pacific, for duty at Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory, in connection with the building operations at that post (S. O., July 3, W. D.)

Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Stanton, N. M., for duty (S. O. 131, June 25, D. M.)

The leave of absence for ten days granted Captain John Simpson, Asst. Q. M., Denver, Colo., is extended two days (S. O. 134, June 28, D. M.)

Col. James A. Ekin, Asst. Q. M., Louisville, Ky., will proceed to Lebanon, Ky., and inspect the National Cemetery at that place (S. O. 64, June 27, D. S.)

Lieut. Colonel Marshall I. Ludington, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Q. M. Gen., and will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., and relieve Brig. Gen. Samuel B. Holabird, Q. M. Gen., of immediate charge of the quartermaster's depot in that city (S. O., July 2, W. D.)

Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Q. M. Gen., having served forty years as an officer of the Army, is, at his own request, retired from active service to take effect July 1, 1883, and will proceed to his home (S. O., July 2, W. D.)

The recent journeys of Col. Rufus Saxton, Asst. Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. Mil. Div. of the Pacific, from Portland, Oregon, to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and return; and from Fort Spokane to Rathdrum, are approved (S. O. 59, June 19, M. D. F.)

Capt. J. J. Clague, C. S., is granted leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 115, June 29, D. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Texas, to enable him to comply with par. 3, S. O. 130, H. Q. A. G. O. (S. O. 68, June 22, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. R. L. Robertson will report to the C. O., Fort Duncan, Texas, for temporary duty (S. O. 63, June 22, D. T.)

The contract of A. A. Surg. G. S. Robinson, now in San Antonio, Tex., is annulled, to take effect on the 26th of June (S. O. 69, June 25, D. T.)

The contract of A. A. Surg. James Roane, now at Fort Ringgold, Texas, is annulled, to take effect June 30, 1883 (S. O. 69, June 25, D. T.)

Surg. A. Hegor is relieved from the further operation of par. 9, S. O. 55, c. s., D. T., and will return to his station, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 69, June 25, D. T.)

Leave of absence from July 14, 1883, to Sept. 1, 1883, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Asst. Surg. Henry I. Raymond. The resignation of Asst. Surg. Raymond has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 1, 1883 (S. O., June 30, W. D.)

Col. Robert Murray, Medical Director, Dept. of the East, will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., on public business (S. O. 119, July 5, D. E.)

The contract of A. A. Surg. William Alden, now en route from Fort Assiniboine to these H. Q., is annulled, to take effect June 30 (S. O. 116, June 30, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. Walter W. R. Fisher, now in San Francisco, Cal., will report to the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigers is relieved from the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will report to the C. O., Fort McDermitt, Nev., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. A. Surg. D. B. Todd, who will report to the Medical Director at these H. Q. for annulment of contract (S. O. 71, June 23, D. Cal.)

The contract of A. A. Surg. C. C. Miller is, at his own request, annulled to take effect June 30, 1883 (S. O. 115, June 29, D. D.)

A. A. Surg. F. S. Dewey will proceed from Fort Union, N. M., to Fort Gibson, I. T., for temporary duty with the Cav. company in camp near Okmulgee, I. T. (S. O. 135, June 29, D. M.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major C. H. Whipple, Paymr., will, after making payment to the troops at Fort Custer, M. T., proceed to pay Troop I, 2d Cav., in camp at or near Sweet Grass or Medicine Bow Creeks, Montana (S. O. 116, June 30, D. D.)

Major George W. Candee, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, and pay the troops stationed at that point (S. O. 71, July 3, M. D. M.)

The following named Paymasters will proceed to the points herein named and pay the troops thereat as follows: Major George R. Smith, at Jackson Barracks, La., and Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; Major John B. Keefer, at Atlanta and Augusta Arsenal, Ga., and St. Augustine, Fla.; Major George E. Glenn, at Little Rock, Ark. (S. O. 65, June 28, D. S.)

The following assignment of Paymasters for the payment of troops on muster rolls of June 30, 1883, is made: Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymr. Gen., Forts Stevens, Oregon, Canby and Townsend, W. T.; Major James P. Canby, Vancouver Barracks and Ordnance Depot, W. T., and Fort Klamath, Oregon. On completion of this duty Major Canby will proceed to and take station at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., relieving Major D. R. Larned; Major D. R. Larned, Forts Coeur d'Alene, I. T., Spokane, W. T., and troops in summer camp near Foster Creek and Colville, W. T.; Major D. C. Poole, Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Boise Barracks and Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 83, June 20, D. Columbia.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

So much of par. 10, S. O. 145, June 25, 1883, W. D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Dan O. Kingman, is revoked (S. O., July 3, W. D.)

So much of S. O. of June 25 as relates to Lieut. Millis is revoked (S. O. W. D., July 5).

LINE OFFICERS ON STAFF DUTY.

Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf., is announced A. A. Adj. Gen., Dept. of Texas, during the absence on leave of Asst. Adj. Gen. T. M. Vincent (S. O. 70, June 27, D. T.)

Capt. John G. Bourke, Acting Aide-de-Camp, will accompany Brig. Gen. Crook, travelling under the orders of the Secretary of War (S. O. 57, June 26, D. A.)

The instructions of the Department Commander of June 14 to Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, 4th Inf., A. A. I. G., to proceed to Fort Hartsuff, Neb., and return are confirmed (S. O. 65, June 25, D. P.)

Capt. J. B. Myrick, 3d Art., Acting Judge Advocate, Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business (S. O. 113, June 27, D. D.)

Capt. Wm. M. Wherry, 6th Inf., aide-de camp, is granted leave of absence for two months from June 1, 1883, with permission to apply for an extension of two months. (S. O. 61, June 22, M. D. P.)

Lieut.-Col. E. C. Mason, 4th Inf., A. A. Insp. Gen., will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., on public business (S. O. 67, June 30, D. P.)

Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf., was ordered, June 23, to proceed to Galveston, Tex., to inspect the accounts of disbursing officers there stationed (S. O. 83, June 23, D. T.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending June 30, 1883:

Hdqrs 5th Cav., to Fort McKinney, Wv. T.
Troop A, 5th Cav., to Fort Washakie, Wv. T.
Troop F, 5th Cav., to Fort Robinson, Neb.
Troop K, 5th Cav., to Fort Niobrara, Neb.
Hdqrs and Cos. A, B, C, and E, 14th Inf., to Fort Sidney, Neb.

Cos. I and K, 14th Inf., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wv. T.
Co. F, 15th Inf., to Fort Buford, D. T.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

The table of stations of the several companies of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, with that of the field officers of the several regiments, will be found in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 30, page 1077; also a list of officers on General Recruiting Service with their stations.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Major Anson Mills, 10th Cav., extended four days (S. O. 69, June 25, D. T.)

Capt. J. M. Kelley, 10th Cav., extended three days (S. O. 69, June 25, D. T.)

One month, to take effect after the arrival of Major Horace Jewett, 16th Inf., at Fort Stockton, Tex., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wade, 10th Cav., Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 69, June 25, D. T.)

Fourteen days, 2d Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 114, June 28, D. D.)

One month, to apply for an extension of three months, Capt. S. R. Stafford, 15th Inf., Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 115, June 29, D. D.)

One month, 1st Lieut. C. P. Miller, 4th Cav., Fort Proble, Me. (S. O. 117, June 30, D. E.)

2d Lieut. J. Walker Beut, 5th Art., Fort Monroe, Va., extended seven days (S. O. 118, July 2, D. E.)

2d Lieut. William C. Brown, 1st Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., extended one month (S. O. 70, July 2, M. D. M.)

Ten days, Capt. F. A. Whitney, 8th Inf., San Diego Bks, Cal. (S. O. 72, June 25, D. Cal.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted 1st Lieut. W. Mott, R. Q. M., 8th Inf., Angel Island, Cal., with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 60, June 21, M. D. P.)

2d Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Inf., extended two months (S. O., July 2, W. D.)

Col. August V. Kantz, 8th Inf., further extended one month (S. O., July 2, W. D.)

Four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect from the date of the expiration of the extension of leave of absence granted him in S. O. 57, June 13, 1883, Mil. Div. of Pacific, 1st Lieut. William Stanton, 6th Cav. (S. O., July 3, W. D.)

Three months on Surg. certificate, Col. George W. Getty, 4th Art. (S. O., July 3, W. D.)

2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., is authorized to avail himself until Sept. 1st, 1883, of the leave of absence granted him in par. 6, S. O. 103, c. s., Hd A. (S. O. 136, June 30, D. M.)

1st Lieut. B. H. Cheever, Jr., 6th Cav., (Fort Leavenworth, Kansas), extended twenty days. (S. O. 136, June 30, D. M.)

REGIMENTAL STAFF DUTY.

1st Lieut. J. F. Huston, 20th Inf., having been appointed R. Q. M., will repair to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from Fort Reno, I. T., for duty (S. O. 133, June 27, D. M.)

SPECIAL DUTY.

Col. A. McD. McCook, 6th Inf., was directed, June 11, to

proceed from Fort Douglas to Ogden, Utah, and return, on public business (S. O. 65, June 25, D. P.)

The detail of 1st Lieut. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cav., to inspect and report upon the quantity and quality of certain flour to be delivered under contract for the Indian service at Thacher, Neb., is revoked, and 1st Lieut. H. E. Robinson, 4th Inf., is detailed for that duty instead (S. O. 66, June 27, D. P.)

1st Lieut. C. W. Rowell, Adj. 2d Inf., was ordered to proceed from Fort Coeur d'Alene to Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., on public business (S. O. 82, June 18, D. Columbia.)

Capt. W. L. Kellogg and J. A. P. Hampson, and 1st Lieut. C. S. Burbank, 10th Inf., at Fort Wayne, Mich., are selected to attend a competitive military drill of State troops to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 4th of July (S. O. 116, June 29, D. E.)

Capt. S. H. Lincoln and 2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Inf., at Fort Wayne, Mich., are selected to attend a competitive military drill of State troops to be held at Jackson, Mich., on the 4th of July (S. O. 116, June 29, D. E.)

2d Lieut. Louis P. Brant, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty at Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, and will report to the C. O. Whipple Bks. for duty as in charge of Rifle Practice of the Department, in addition to such duties as may be required of him by his post commander (S. O. 57, June 26, D. A.)

Col. E. A. Carr, 6th Cav., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty in connection with the selection of horses for his regiment (S. O. 57, June 26, D. A.)

1st Lieut. J. R. Cranston, 10th Inf., will proceed from Fort Brady to Fort Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty in connection with certain preliminary competitions in rifle practice to take place at regimental headquarters (S. O. 119, July 5, D. E.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO STATIONS.

Col. J. N. G. Whistler, 15th Inf., now at Fort Keogh, M. T. (recently promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Inf.), will proceed to and take station at Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 113, June 27, D. D.)

Notification having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Lorenzo W. Cooke, Co. B, to be 1st Lieutenant of Co. E, 3d Inf., he is relieved from duty at Fort Missoula, M. T., and will proceed to the station of his new company, Fort Ellis, M. T. (S. O. 115, June 29, D. D.)

Major David H. Brotherton, 7th Inf., will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty (S. O. 115, June 29, D. D.)

Notification having been received of the promotion of 1st Lieut. William Mitchell, Co. E, to be Captain of Co. I, 3d Inf., he is relieved from duty at Fort Ellis, M. T., and will proceed to the station of his new company, Fort Missoula, M. T. (S. O. 115, June 29, D. D.)

Par. 1, S. O. 19, Jan. 23, 1883, W. D., relieving Major Frederick W. Benteen, 9th Cav., from recruiting duty, is amended to direct him to proceed from New York City via Fort Meade, D. T., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for assignment to a station (S. O., July 3, W. D.)

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. George Palmer, 9th Inf. (Co. K), to 1st Lieutenant (Co. E), vice Robertson, appointed Adjutant, he will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty (S. O. 66, June 27, D. P.)

Colonel M. M. Blunt, 16 Inf., will report by letter to Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas, and upon adjournment of G. C. M., of which he is a member will join his regiment. Maj. Alfred T. Smith, 7th Infantry, will report by letter to Comdg. Gen. Dept. Platte for assignment to a station. (S. O. W. D. July 5.)

Lieutenant H. J. Slocum, 7th Cav., when relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, will report for duty at Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. W. D. July 5.)

RETIRED FROM ACTIVE SERVICE.

Col. Galusba Pennypacker, 16th Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service (S. O., July 3, W. D.)

RESIGNED.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Millard F. Goodwin, 9th Cav., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 31, 1883, and the extension of leave of absence heretofore granted him is further extended to that date (S. O., July 3, W. D.)

ARMY BOARDS.

The Board of Officers appointed by par. 7, S. O. 185, series of 1882, Dept. of Dakota, will proceed from Kansas City, Mo., to St. Louis, Mo., in the execution of the duties assigned it (S. O. 111, June 25, D. D.)

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Asst. Surgeons E. O. Carter and C. O. Barrows, and A. A. Surg. C. H. Allen, was appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, June 28, to examine the mental condition of Private James A. McDonald, Troop C, 3d Cav., alleged to be insane (S. O. 55, June 21, D. A.)

A Board of Survey is appointed to meet at Fort Sisseton, D. T., July 10, 1883, to examine into the damaged condition of three Springfield rifles. Detail: Capt. Victor Biart, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., and 2d Lieut. E. I. Grumley, 17th Inf. (S. O. 116, June 30, D. D.)

RECRUITING SERVICE.

Lieut. W. Baird, 6th Cav., will report by letter to Supt. G. R. S., New York, for assignment to charge of recruiting rendezvous, at Washington, D. C. (S. O. W. D. July 6.)

Thirty-nine recruits will be sent to Fort Monroe, Va., for assignment as follows: Sixteen to Bat. G, 1st Art.; eleven to Bat. A, 3d Art.; two to Bat. I, 4th Art., and ten to Bat. C, 5th Art. (S. O., July 3, W. D.)

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Grant, A. T., July 6. Detail: Capt. F. E. Pierce, 1st Inf., president; Capts. Oscar Elting and A. D. King, 3d Cav.; Capt. C. G. Gordon, 1st Lieut. J. B. Kerr, and 2d Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. W. D. Beach and F. O. Johnson, 3d Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. Lucius Wilhelm, Adj. 1st Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 56, June 25, D. A.)

At Fort Lowell, A. T., July 6. Detail: Major C. H. Carlton, 3d Cav., president; Capts. Adam Kramer and L. A. Abbott, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. M. P. Maue, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas Cruise, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. L. H. Struther, 1st Inf., and 2d Lieut. F. O. Hodgson, 6th Cav., members, and 1st Lieut. E. E. Dravo, Adj. 6th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 56, June 25, D. A.)

At Fort Union, N. M., July 5. Detail: Capt. George K. Brady, 23d Inf., president; Capts. James Henton, T. M. K. Smith, and Louis R. Stille, 1st Lieuts. W. F. Hico and J. H. Pardee, and 2d Lieut. J. Kozier Cagetti, 23d Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. John A. Dapray, 23d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 133, June 27, D. M.)

At Fort Duncan, Tex., July 6. Detail: Capt. P. H. Remington, 19th Inf., president; Capt. J. H. Smith, 19th Inf.; Capt. L. T. Morris, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. M. Williams and 2d Lieut. J. M. Cunningham, 19th Inf., members, and 1st

Lieut. C. A. Vernon, 19th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 72, June 29, D. T.)

At Whipple Bks. A. T., July 6. Detail: Lieut.-Col. D. R. Clendenen, 3d Cav., president; Capt. Kinzie Bates, 1st Inf.; Capt. H. W. Wessels, Jr., 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. S. Anderson, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. M. Markland, 1st Inf.; Asst. Surg. W. E. Hopkins, and 2d Lieut. L. P. Brant, 1st Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. B. Reynolds, Adj. 3d Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 57, June 26, D. A.)

2d Lieut. James A. Leyden, 4th Inf., is relieved as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Omaha, Neb., by S. O. 46, D. P., and 1st Lieut. Edward L. Bailey, 4th Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 65, June 25, D. P.)

Lieut.-Col. Guido Ilges, 18th Inf., Fort Assiniboine, M. T., having been ordered for trial by a G. C.-M. to convene at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 17, 1883, will report in person at Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 114, June 23, D. D.)

The G. C.-M. convoked at Fort Adams, R. I., by par. 1, S. O. 89, D. E., and of which Capt. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art., is president, will re-assemble at that post on Monday, July 2, 1883, at 11 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for reconsideration of the case of Private Frederick Brandt, Bat. D, 4th Art. (S. O. 116, June 29, D. E.)

1st Lieut. L. A. LaGarde, Medical Department, and 2d Lieut. C. W. Taylor, 9th Cav., are detailed as members of the G. C.-M. constituted to meet at Fort Reno, I. T., by par. 4, S. O. 51, D. M. (S. O. 136, June 30, D. M.)

2d Lieut. J. A. Irons, 20th Inf., will return from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to his station—Fort Gibson, I. T.—as soon as discharged from further attendance as witness before the G. C.-M. (S. O. 137, July 2, D. M.)

2d Lieut. John A. Dapray, 23d Inf., is relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate of the G. C.-M. constituted to meet at Fort Union, N. M., by par. 2, S. O. 133, and 2d Lieut. Lea Feibiger, 23d Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 137, July 2, D. M.)

SURVEYING EXPEDITION.

An expedition, to complete the survey of the country west of the Rio Pecos, Tex., and to obtain general knowledge of the region referred to, will be organized, and proceed, as soon as proper arrangements shall have been completed. The duties must be completed not later than Oct. 31, next.

Capt. W. R. Livermore, Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Texas, will command. Asst. Surg. Valery Havard; 1st Lieut. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. O. H. Grierson, 10th Cav., and 2d Lieut. W. Geary, 19th Inf., will report to Capt. Livermore, at such points as he may designate, for duty with the expedition. The C. O. Fort Davis will detail twenty enlisted men of cavalry, with a due proportion of non-commissioned officers—all fully mounted and equipped—and, in addition, ten enlisted men of infantry, to be reported to Capt. Livermore, on his arrival at that post. The C. O. Fort Clark, Tex., will detail four Seminole Indian scouts, and forward them, as may be indicated by Capt. Livermore. Reports of the results, inclusive of sub-reports, from time to time, as circumstances permit, will be made direct to Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas; in addition, Capt. Livermore will, every two weeks, report his whereabouts, and his probable whereabouts for the following two weeks. In case of encounter with hostile Indians, immediate report, in detail, will be made to the commanding officer of the nearest post, or camp, who will use all available means to reduce them. Supplies for the expedition will be sent to any desired point (S. O. 69, June 25, D. T.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following named officers will report in person to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, Aug. 28, 1883, for duty at the Academy: 2d Lieut. Frederick Wood, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Luther S. Welborn, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art. (S. O., July 3, W. D.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Comry. Sergt. Edward McManus, now at Camp near Presidio Del Norte, Texas, will, on the abandonment of the camp, proceed to Camp Rice, Texas, for duty (S. O., June 30, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward Charles Hillebrand will proceed to Fort Washita, Wyo., and report to the C. O. for duty.—S. O. 65, June 23, D. E.

The C. O. Fort Maginnis, M. T., will send to the Government Hospital for the Insane, in the Dist. of Columbia, Or. Sergt. Frederick Baur, pronounced insane.—S. O. 113, June 27, D. D.

Private John S. Sweeney, Co. B, 1st Inf., will report to the C. O. San Carlos, for duty as Hospital Steward of the 3d Class.—S. O. 56, June 25, D. A.

2d Class Hosp. Steward Herman Hausmann, private, Co. F, 2d Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Walla Walla, and will proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene for duty.—S. O. 82, June 18, D. Columbia.

Ord. Sergt. Stanislaus Jordan, U. S. A., who has been for some time past off duty by reason of age and disability, died last week at Fort Huron, Mich.

OTHER ENLISTED MEN.

All the enlisted men of regiments serving in the Dept. of Dakota, now on duty with the U. S. Military Telegraph Lines in this Department, are relieved from duty, to take effect June 30, 1883, and will proceed to the stations of their respective companies for duty.—S. O. 111, June 25, D. D.

Furloughs have been granted for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private Martin Andersen, Band, 20th Inf.; for two months to Sergt. Daniel Johnson, Troop K, 10th Cav., at sub-post Camp Rice, Tex.; for three months to Sergt. Philip Loos, Troop D, 8th Cav.; for three months to Private Andrew Rice, Co. F, 24th Inf.; for two months to Sergt. Thomas H. Watson, Troop E, 6th Cav.

The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will send Private Andrew Hanrahan, Troop B, 3d Cav., to the Government Asylum for the Insane, Washington, D. C.—S. O. 134, June 28, D. M.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded Private John McGrady, Troop B, 1st Cav., is remitted.—G. C.-M. O. 25, June 13, D. Columbia.

So much of the unexpired portion of the sentence of a G. C.-M. in the case of Military Prisoner James M. Davis, late private Co. D, 12th Inf., as remains unexecuted July 1, 1883, is remitted.—G. C.-M. O. 86, June 26, D. E.

So much of the unexpired portion of the sentence of a G. C.-M. in the case of Private John O'Mara, Bat. G, 5th Art., as relates to confinement at hard labor, is remitted.—G. C.-M. O. 90, July 2, D. E.

In the case of Private Andrew O'Toole, Co. F, 21st Inf., recently tried by a Garrison Court-martial at Vancouver, B. C., W. T., for violation of a company order forbidding enlisted men from being absent from their quarters after taps, the court, although it convicted the accused of violating the order in question, attached no criminality to the act, and acquitted him, and the proceedings, findings and acquittal were approved by the post commander. As the order in question was legal, and no obstacle to the accused complying with it was shown to exist, the findings and acquittal, together with the approval thereof by the Reviewing Authority, are hereby over-ruled and set aside.—G. C.-M. O. 26, June 22, D. Columbia.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Non-Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 30, 1883.

APPOINTMENTS.

[See General Orders No. 44, Headquarters of the Army,

June 25, 1883, announcing appointments of graduates of U. S. Military Academy.]

PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant Charles G. Penney, 6th Infantry, to be Captain, June 26, 1883, vice Lee, retired from active service. 2d Lieutenant Charles H. Ingalls, 6th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 26, 1883, vice Penney, promoted.

RETIREMENT.

Captain D. Mortimer Lee, 6th Infantry, June 26, 1883.

CASUALTIES.

Captain Frank L. Shoemaker, 4th Cavalry—Resigned June 30, 1883.

2d Lieutenant Lorenzo L. C. Brooks, 5th Cavalry—Resigned June 30, 1883.

2d Lieutenant Calvin Esterly, 10th Cavalry—Resigned June 30, 1883.

1st Lieutenant John I. Kane, 24th Infantry—Resigned June 30, 1883.

1st Lieutenant Wallace Tear, 25th Infantry—Resigned June 30, 1883.

Powers of Commanders over Courts-Martial.—Upon a request for a ruling upon the power of a post commander over the hours of sitting and adjournment of a garrison court-martial, the General states that the authority which appoints any court-martial, general, garrison or regimental, may dissolve it, adjourn it, and control its existence, but not the subject matter of its deliberations. (Letter A. G. O., June 13, 1883.)

Pistol Carriers.—General Augur directs that the 500 patent pistol carriers to be riveted to waist belts sent by the Ordnance Department, be distributed for trial to the 8th and 10th Cavalry, and the 16th and 19th Infantry, and commanders of troops and companies in due season to make report of their merits.

The Forage Ration.—General Miles having learned that on different occasions, some officers in his command have taken the responsibility of reducing the ration of forage to the public animals under their charge, directs that, in future, post commanders will not permit such reductions without his previous sanction, or that of senior authority.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of the East.—General Stone is getting well on his way with the excavation for the foundation of the pedestal of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty at Bedloe's Island; and the War Department, in order to give him full scope, has ordered to another station the ordnance sergeant now at the island, and the transfer of the ordnance stores at the Fort.

The *Detroit Tribune* positively states: "The 21st U. S. Infantry will succeed the 10th, now stationed at Ft. Wayne, Mich. The latter will be sent to Idaho." And yet there are some who doubt the fact.

Department of Arizona.—A despatch of June 29 from Wilcox states that the Indians reported at Ash Canyon, with cavalry in pursuit, are the Chiricahuas who were to have been at the reservation several days since, but were deterred by the knowledge of the fact that they could not enter there. The hostiles are said to be greatly incensed at what they consider a breach of faith. Another murderous raid is anticipated. It is believed the other bands will shortly make their appearance on their way to the reservation, but when they encounter those who returned with Crook as prisoners they will return to Mexico. This news is not confirmed, and it does not accord with General Crook's statements as to the situation.

The tombstone Epitaph pertinaciously adheres to its opinion that Gen. Crook will transfer the headquarters of the Department of Arizona from Whipple Barracks to Fort Huachuca, saying in a recent issue, "It is now generally conceded by those in a position to know that military headquarters will be removed to Huachuca and at no distant day, probably as soon as the new buildings in course of erection are completed."

Department of Dakota.—A despatch of June 30, from Ft. Assiniboine, stated that about 100 lodges of Croes have been preparing to move south, under the leadership of Little Pine, ostensibly for the purpose of hunting buffalo, but in reality to steal horses and commit other depredations in Montana, but Col. Ilges will intercept them, and see that their sojourn on this side of the line is short.

Department of Dakota.—The granite shaft to mark the spot where Gen. Custer and the seven troops of 7th U. S. Cavalry laid down their lives has been shipped to Montana. The monument consists of a cube of Montello granite, 4½ by 5½ feet, resting on a base of the same material. It is inscribed with the names of the slain.

A despatch of July 6 from Helena, Montana, says: "News has been received from the North that the troops under the command of Lieut.-Col. Ilges, of Fort Assiniboine, out on the scout to drive back the British Croes, met the enemy this side of the line on Tuesday, and were defeated by the Indians, who greatly outnumbered them. No particulars of the engagement have been learned, but it is reported that a courier was sent in all haste to Fort Assiniboine for reinforcements. The report is doubted here, as he is an officer who, even with a small command, would make a determined stand."

Department of the Columbia.—There is to be a military encampment in South Portland, Oregon, in July. The camping quarters have been laid out under the direction of Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A.

Department of the Platte.—The new rifle ranges in the vicinity of Fort Omaha, Neb., lately completed, are highly spoken of, and have already been dubbed as "The New Creedmoor." The Omaha *Bee* in a long description of the range grounds says: "Thanks are returned for numerous courtesies received from Capt. C. A. Coolidge, 7th Infantry, the genial inspector of rifle practice at Fort Omaha, through whose labors and faithful superintendence the Department of the Platte can now boast of the best and most thoroughly equipped rifle range in the west. As a result we look for a score at Fort Leavenworth which will place the team of the Department of the Platte at the head of all others in the division."

Twelve soldiers in the guard-house at Fort Omaha, on the way to Fort Leavenworth military prison, tore up the floor and tunneled out July 5. Three were recaptured, but the others are at large.

Department of Texas.—The 4th of July at Fort Davis, Tex., was a lively day, and games, races, etc., were kept up

with vigor. Amongst those who took a prominent part in making the day a pleasant one were Capt. Viele, Lieut. McFarland, Lieut. Jonett, Capt. Morrison, Lieut. Maxon, Lieut. Cowles, Lieut. Nordstrom, Lieut. Beck and Lieut. Dunning, Dr. Gardner and Lieut. Eggleston.

Department of the Missouri.—A large reduction in the number of employees of the Quartermaster's Department, at Fort Leavenworth, was made at the depot and post, June 30. The transportation department was reduced by 33 men; at the office of Major Grimes two clerks were discharged, besides the reduction of the salaries of those remaining. Under Mr. Behan the force was reduced nearly one-half. At the post one saddler, one blacksmith's helper, and two teamsters were discharged.

The *Leavenworth Times* says: "A rumor is in circulation that Companies F (McNaught's) and H (Ose's), 20th Inf., will be relieved at Fort Leavenworth, and transferred with Companies A (Patterson's), stationed at Fort Supply, I. T., and I (Wheaton's), stationed at Fort Hays, Kansas. While there is no doubt of the truth of the above rumor, it cannot be traced to any reliable source.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MCKINNEY, WYO.

June 30, 1883.

Fort McKinney is said to be at the present time the most remote post from railroad of any in the country. This is unquestionably true as to the route from the U. P. road, but the recent extension of the N. P. R. R. renders it otherwise when that road is to be reached or travelled from. From the U. P. R. R. the distance is 300 miles, and from the N. P. R. R. 180 or 200 long Wyoming miles. The people here say that the U. S. Surveyors are in the habit of giving "mighty" good measurement in measuring government land. In fixing their miles this example must be strictly followed, or at least it seems so to one travelling over the Plains in a four by six stage with about eleven grown passengers and several children, besides lots of bundles, lunch boxes, etc., inside, not to mention the several passengers and many trunks and merchandise indescribable on top. During the past spring when for many weeks it rained, or hailed, or snowed, and some days all, attended with high, cold winds and with mud in many places half a wheel deep, besides high and dangerous streams to cross, one could with propriety multiply the distance by two. McKinney is at present garrisoned by four companies of the 5th Cavalry and one company of the 9th Infantry, and is commanded by Col. Gentry, of the latter regiment. The Colonel is well known as a pleasant and kind hearted gentleman and faithful officer. Lieut. E. P. Andrews, of the 5th Cavalry, who has just received his well-earned promotion, is post adjutant. Capt. Barnett, just from the Department Headquarters, is the quartermaster. Dr. Turrill, recently transferred from Fort Steele, is post surgeon, and Dr. Summers, son of the Department Medical Director, is assistant post surgeon. Chaplain G. W. Simpson, recently on duty at Fort Laramie, is post chaplain. Besides the above-named officers, the following are on duty here: Captains, Emil Adam, Sanford O. Kellogg, Leonard Hay, and W. C. Forbush; Lieutenants, C. D. Parkhurst, C. H. Rockwell, James McB. Sembl, J. J. O'Brien, Walter S. Schuyler, George Palmer, W. E. Almy, Luther S. Welborn. Lieut. O'Brien is of the 4th Infantry, and has been at this post for several months as post quartermaster. During his short stay here he has worked hard and done much to improve the post. The people are indebted to Lieut. O'Brien for the purchase of an organ for the use of church and Sunday school, he having some time ago delivered a lecture to obtain money for that purpose. This organ we hope to have soon. Lieut. O'Brien, we are sorry to say, is about to leave for Fort Omaha for duty.

We are soon to have the 5th Cavalry headquarters at this post, and we are all looking forward to that event with a good deal of interest. Music! music! almost every one loves music. The "Merchant of Venice" says:

"The man that hath no music in himself,
And is not moved with concord of sweet sound,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils."

We imagine that music will seem especially sweet at this remote point, and in the midst of these Wyoming mountains and bluffs and gushing streams.

The removal of the headquarters of the 5th Cavalry to Fort McKinney will place Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton in command. The Colonel and Mrs. Compton are highly respected and loved by all who know them. The change referred to will also bring Capt. Hall, regimental quartermaster, and Lt. Swift, regimental adjutant, and Mrs. Swift.

Extensive arrangements have been made for Fourth of July celebrations, of which you may receive an account in due time.

UNCLE TOBEY.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Lieut. Jno. S. Mason, Jr., 1st Infantry, Adjutant, is the happiest man in the garrison. It is a girl.

Lieut. J. B. Goe, 13th Infantry, has been relieved from duty here, and will avail himself of a two months leave before commencing his tour of duty at the Military College, Greencastle, Indiana. Lieut. and Mrs. Goe were known but to be esteemed, and take with them the most flattering wishes of their numerous friends. I give an extract from Orders No. 153, June 30, 1883, Columbus Barracks, Ohio:

It is with the deepest regret that the Commanding Officer of the Depot office announces to the Garrison the death of Bandmaster J. N. Horne, Leader of the Depot Band, which took place at 8:30 P. M., yesterday, June 29th. Bandmaster Horne became the Leader of the Depot Band in 1867, and since that time has served continuously with it. During his entire service he commanded the respect of both officers and men with whom he served, as well as of the citizens of the community in which he lived. His death leaves a vacancy that will not be easily filled. The funeral took place from his late residence, No. 227 Washington Avenue, July 1, at 3 P. M.

The battalion paraded at 2:30 P. M., in side arms, for the purpose of attending the funeral. An escort consisting of one sergeant and sixteen privates was detailed, and paraded under arms at the same hour. Lieut. J. S. Mason, Jr., Depot Adj. Comdg. Depot Detachment, had charge in carrying out the funeral arrangements.

Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT McDERMIT, NEVADA.

June 27, 1883.

A sad accident occurred here on the morning of the 21st of June, which resulted in the death of Private Charles Hemstreet, Co. K, 8th Infantry. Private Hemstreet was marking at target practice on that morning, and while standing behind the mantlet, a bullet which passed clear through—following the course of a brace in the centre of the mantlet from which the earth had sunk away—struck him in the right groin, and he died that evening.

At a meeting of his comrades held that P. M., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas—Through the mysterious dispensation of Divine Providence, we have lost our true and tried comrade, Charles Hemstreet, Co. K, 8th Infantry, who fell as a soldier in the performance of his duty:

Resolved—That we tender our sincere condolence to his bereaved mother, and beg to assure her that her dearly beloved son will be held in kindly remembrance by us, as one who ever cheerfully performed the duties assigned him, and we trust that as a good soldier he has gone to receive his reward.

Resolved—That a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to his stricken mother, and also furnished the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. THOMAS KEENAN, 1st Sergt., D. D. CAMERON, Corpl., JOHN HENRY, Private, Committee.

A MILITARY RELIC.

As a relic, the following is entitled to a place. It is the final settlement, on the reduction of the regiment, of a private soldier, who was, it is believed, one of the survivors of Braddock's Army, and it is certainly the oldest pay account extant. It was presented to the Paymaster-General of the Army some years ago by Frank M. Elling, formerly a Paymaster in the Army, and at present a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, and now occupies a place in a neat frame on the wall in the Paymaster-General's office:

To all whom it may concern.—I do hereby acknowledge to have been duly accounted with, and to have received all my Pay, Arrears of Pay, Clothing of all sorts, according to His Majesty's Regulation; and all other Demands, from my first Entrance into the Regiment and Company, to this present day of my Discharge; as also fourteen Days Subsistence to carry me to my Place of Abode. Witness my Hand, at New York, this fifth Day of December, 1764.

Witness.
Wm. Moore, Sergt. in ye 80th Regt.

Jas. McDONALD, Sergt.

It is endorsed on the back as follows:

By Captain James Grant, Commanding His Majesty's 80th Regiment, whereof Montague Wilmet, Esq., is Colonel.

These do certify that the Bearer, John Andrew, Sergeant, Soldier in said Regiment, and in Captain James Grant's Company, has served honestly and faithfully, for the Space of seven Years, but the Regiment being reduced and his time of service expired.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

When and where last heard from.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. At Norfolk, Va. Will sail this week for the various fishing ports of the English provinces and neighborhood. She will visit Arichat, N. B., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; Georgetown, Prince Edward Island; Magdalen Islands, Pictou, N. S., and other ports frequented by American fishermen. To return to New York by the 5th of October next.

KEARBOURG, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. At New York.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At New York.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. At New York. Is to leave New York for La Guayra about the 10th of July, in order that her officers can participate in the ceremonies of unveiling the Washington statue at Caracas on the 31st of July.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Arrived at Hampton Roads, June 30, from Hayti. Is now at Norfolk, Va. Will be sent on a visit to the fishing grounds, and after visiting them will go up the St. Lawrence as far as Quebec.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore T. S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 3d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Montevideo, May 20; expected to remain there for some time.

We take the following from the *Brooklyn Eagle*, dated Montevideo, May 20:

Since our last edition very little has transpired in the history of the cruise worth special mention. The health of the officers and crew has been excellent, and in this respect our friends at home may surely content themselves with the old Spanish proverb that "No news is good news." We have experienced a number of "pamperos," in one of which most of the men-of-war in the harbor got up steam to guard against the possibility of dragging. We, however, only found it necessary to let go our port sheet anchor and to veer to a long scope of chain on our bows. These "pamperos" are usually accompanied by fine clear weather overhead, and are only specially disagreeable in that they cause such a rough sea that it cuts off our communication with the shore. The *Galena* has been at anchor near us and Captain Weaver has taken advantage of the opportunity to carry out a system of routine squadron exercises. The cruising limits of the South Atlantic station have been extended to include Madagascar, and a portion of both coasts of the southern part of Africa as far as 30 degrees east longitude. The *Enterprise* is now at the Cape on her way to China, but the *Galena's* relief will probably be the first vessel regularly attached to this squadron that will cruise in these waters. Our crew have been enjoying special liberty from time to time, and Montevideo has proven to be a very pleasant place.

For Rent.—Two elegantly furnished cabins in the *Brooklyn's* Ward Room will be leased to any desirable Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy for a term not exceeding three years. References exchanged.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns (f. s. a. s.), Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Temporarily used as flagship. At Montevideo on the 20th of May. Expected to return home about the 1st of September next.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Sailed from New York, for South Atlantic Station, June 14.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi.

A cable from London, June 21, says the *Lancaster* has sailed from Cronstadt for Stockholm.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Monrovia, May 4.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Sitka, Alaska.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Left Callao, Peru, May 10, for Yokohama.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Arrived at Honolulu May 30, with the eclipse party from Caroline Island on board.

INOQUIOS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sarda. At Valparaiso June 5. Was to remain there some time.

Commissioned at Mave Island Navy Yard, California, April 12, 1882. Sailed from San Francisco July 27, and on the 6th of August anchored in Magdalena Bay, Mexico, where the ship lay until August 12, when the course was laid for Acapulco. Arrived at the latter place on Sunday, the 20th of August. From here proceeded to Panama, arriving on the evening of September 2. Remaining here until the 25th, when the ship set sail for Pura, Peru. Came to anchor at Valparaiso October 31, but on the 7th, under orders from Admiral Bolch, set out for Callao, where the ship came to anchor on the 10th. Remained here until January 26, 1883, on which day a case of yellow fever made its appearance, the patient, John Lutz, bungler, dying at about 8 A. M. of that day. Got underway the same night, and under sail employed the succeeding thirty-nine days in getting to Talcahuano, Chile, arriving there the 7th of March. During the voyage three more cases of yellow fever developed themselves, but all recovered. At Talcahuano the ship was fumigated. Remaining there until March 22. On that day set sail for Valparaiso, arriving on Sunday the 25th, Easter Sunday. The ship was still (June 3d) there, with officers and crew well. Lieut. C. W. Ruchemberger left for New York on May 23 per P. S. N. O. steamer *Puna* via Callao and Panama. The weather at last accounts was very agreeable, the daily temperature not varying much from 65 deg. F. The *Larkawanna* is looked for to arrive early in June from Honolulu.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. A despatch from Panama, June 25, announces her arrival at Callao June 19.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. Lying near the Island of San Lorenzo, in Callao Bay, Peru.

PUNSAOOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben, has been detached from the Pacific Station, and will return via Cape Town to Hampton Roads, Va. At anchor in Callao Bay, near the Island of San Lorenzo, at last accounts. Will remain there until Captain Erben arrives from U. S. Will touch at Honolulu, on her way to Japan, and will visit the Island of St. Helena after leaving the Cape of Good Hope.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. Left Honolulu April 17, on a cruise, expecting to return to Callao by September or earlier by way of Samoa Islands.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. Arrived at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, about midnight of May 13. Expected to leave there on the 25th for Madagascar, via Natal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Arrived at Bombay, India, May 22.

MONSIEUR, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton.

Arrived off Rangoon Island May 15, having on board Mr. L. H. Foote, U. S. Minister to Corea, and suite, H. B. M. ship *Daring* and H. I. M. ship *Moshen* were anchored there. The former had conveyed Mr. Aston, H. B. M. Consul at Kobe, from Yokohama. The Consul was at the Korean capital negotiating for an extension of time for the exchange of the treaty ratification between the Government of Great Britain and that of Corea. On May 15 two Korean commissioners representing the Foreign Office came on board the *Monocacy* to pay their respects to the Minister of the United States. The *Monocacy* fired a salute of 21 guns, displaying the national flag of Corea at the fore. Mr. Foote expected to leave for Seoul on the 17th, accompanied by the attaches of the Legation, Comdr. Cotton, and several officers of the *Monocacy*.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Ghilden. Left Nagasaki on the 4th of April, arriving at Hong Kong June 2. To be put under repairs, which will occupy about two months.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Kerrett. At Hong Kong, China, June 2. Was to proceed to Japan as soon as arrangements were completed for repairing the *Palos*. The officers and crew of the *Richmond* need a change of climate.

A cable dated London, June 23, says: The *Richmond* has arrived at Shanghai and will remain for a short time.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, 12 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. Off Gould Island, in Narragansett Bay. Under orders to proceed when ready, to Lisbon, Gibraltar and Madeira, and return by the 15th of October to Newport.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. At her anchorage off West Twenty third street, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain E. O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. O. Wise. At anchor off Gould Island, in Narragansett Bay.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. At Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn., May 13.

PINTA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieutenant Uriel Sebree. At Norfolk, Va. Expects to sail from Norfolk next week for Alaska.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., July 6, for Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., where she will be repaired.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. On June 2 was off the coast of Salvador, C. A. Expects to arrive in San Francisco some time in August.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At Lisbon June 10, and has sailed for Madeira.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. J. F. Merry, commanding temporarily. Despatch vessel. Washington. Left Washington on Thursday morning, July 5, for New York, Boston and Portsmouth, and upon arrival at the last named place will await orders.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Left St. John's, N. F., June 29 for Lady Franklin Bay in company with the *Proteus*.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

JOSEPH H. LINNARD, late a graduate of the Naval Academy, has been appointed an assistant constructor in the Navy.

COMMANDER Fred. Smith has been in Washington for a week past, and has had interviews with the Secretary of the

Navy, endeavoring, it is said, to satisfy the Department that there was no criminal intent incident to the acts with which he was charged and for which he has been tried.

No official order has been issued changing, as reported, the name of the Washington Navy Yard to that of the "Naval Arsenal" at Washington. It is not seen how such a change can be made without legislation. The "Washington Navy Yard" is as truly established and recognized by statute as the Navy Department itself. The estimates and appropriations are made for it, and there is no legal recognition of the Naval Arsenal.

REAR Admiral Crosby has made a contract with Mr. Charles Robinson to wreck the *Ashuelot*. The divers have descended once or twice and are well acquainted with the formation and position of the vessel, but as yet have been unable to do more on account of the strong currents and unfavorable weather.

J. H. L. TUCK, of San Francisco, is said to have perfected a submarine torpedo boat, made of steel and cigar-shaped, which it is claimed will carry three men and remain under water an indefinite length of time. The person operating the torpedo is clad in diving armor, steps into a compartment, opens a trap and walks about in the usual manner. It is also claimed that the boat will pass under a ship without its presence being suspected. A boat will be built in a short time, and exhibitions of its powers given in the bay.

The history of the old torpedoes recently dredged out of the eastern branch of the Potomac River has, it is said, been recalled by some of the old mechanics in the Washington Navy Yard, who assert that the torpedoes have been in the river for forty years. They were submerged in 1843 or 1844, and an attempt was made to test them by exploding them under a vessel, which was taken down the stream by an old river captain, who is still living. It is also said that Col. Colt, formerly so well known as an inventor and manufacturer of firearms, conducted the experiment; that the torpedoes failed to explode, and that they were left in the mud.

The Hongkong China Mail of May 25 says in reference to the court in the case of Comdr. Mullan that on the occasion of the decision of the court being read on board, officers and men were summoned to the quarter-deck, where it was announced that Comdr. Mullan had been found guilty by the court of losing his vessel, and was sentenced to be dismissed from the United States Navy. The decision, confirmed by the American Admiral, is subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, to whom it was referred by the next outgoing steamer. Navigating-Lieut. Wyckoff was declared "not guilty and honorably acquitted." The news of Lieut. Wyckoff's honorable acquittal adds the San Francisco *Call*, "will be received with pleasure by his many warm friends in San Francisco and elsewhere on the Pacific Coast where, previous to his departure for China, he had been stationed for a number of years." The *Vallejo Chronicle* reports the arrival of Comdr. Mullan at San Francisco in the *Oceanic*.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JULY 2.—Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Snow, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Ensign George P. Blow to duty on board the *Pinta*. Naval Cadets William F. Darrah, Robert H. Woods, Alex. H. Halstead and Harry A. Field to the *Kearsarge* on the 10th of July.

Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Smith, to the *Kearsarge*. JULY 3.—Naval Cadet S. D. Greene, Jr., to the *Kearsarge* on the 12th of July.

JULY 5.—Commanders A. T. Mahan, John J. Read, Francis A. Cook, Chas. E. Clark, J. B. Coglin and Wm. H. Whiting, to hold themselves in readiness for sea service. Ensign Albert N. Wood, to the *Powhatan*.

DETACHED.

JUNE 30.—Lieutenant Andrew Dun'ap, from duty as assistant to Lighthouse Inspector 3d District, and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

Naval Cadets Elvin A. Anderson and Wiley R. M. Field, from the *Kearsarge* on the arrival of the *Alliance* at New York, and ordered to that vessel.

Naval Cadets Clarence C. Willis and Robert W. Gatewood, from the *Kearsarge* on the arrival of the *Powhatan* at New York, and ordered to that vessel.

Naval Cadets Hammond Fowler, Louis S. Beuret, George E. Kent, Lawrence S. Gwyn and Lorenzo Semple, from the *Powhatan* and ordered to the *Vandalia*.

JULY 2.—Ensign Guy W. Brown, from the Coast Survey steamer *Drift*, and ordered to the *Pinta*.

Assistant Engineer F. J. Schell, from the *Kearsarge*, and ordered to the *Tennessee*.

Sailmaker Herman Hansen, from the *Michigan* and placed on waiting orders.

Naval Cadets O. B. Shallenberger and Gustave Kaemmerling, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to proceed home.

Naval Cadet T. H. Matthews, from the *Swatara*, and granted sick leave until September 1.

JULY 3.—Lieutenant Edward W. Remy, from the *Tennessee*, and ordered as executive of the training ship *Portsmouth*.

Captain John H. Russell, from duty at the Hydrographic Office on the 5th of July, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 5.—Lieutenant John Downes, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, and ordered to the *Tennessee*.

Lieutenant Samuel C. Lemley has reported his arrival at Washington, having been detached from the *Richmond* on the 2d of June, and has been ordered to special duty in the office of the Judge-Advocate-General.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Surgeon T. Woolverton, for one year from August 1, with permission to leave the United States.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The sick leave of Surgeon George H. Cooke extended three months.

APPOINTED.

Naval Cadets John L. Shock, Joseph J. Woodward and Joseph H. Lionard have been appointed Assistant Naval Constructors in the Navy from July 1, 1883, in accordance with section 1403 of the Revised Statutes.

Naval Cadets John A. Hoogewerf, Robert B. Dashiell, Edward E. Capehart, Houston Eldredge, Henry B. Wilson, Geo. P. Blow and Gilbert Wilkes having successfully completed six years at the Naval Academy have been appointed Ensigns (junior grade) in the Navy from July 1, 1883.

Naval Cadets Frederick C. Rider and J. M. Whitham having successfully completed the six years at the Naval Academy have been appointed Assistant Engineers in the Navy from July 1, 1883.

Naval Cadets Francis E. Sutton, Lincoln Karmany, Chas. A. Doyen, Chas. H. Leuchmeier, Wm. H. Stayton, Henry C. Haines, James E. Mahoney, George Barnett and Franklin J. Moses having successfully completed the six years at the Naval Academy have been appointed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps from July 1, 1883.

PROMOTED.

Commander Francis M. Bunce to be a Captain from January 11, 1883.

Lieutenant-Commander D. W. Mullan to Commander from July 3, 1882.

Lieutenant-Commander Geo. T. Davis to Commander from February 1, 1883.

Lieutenant-Commander N. Mayo Dyer to Commander from April 23, 1883.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Webb to Lieutenant-Commander from July 3, 1882.

Lieutenant Z. L. Tanner to Lieutenant-Commander from February 22, 1883.

Lieutenant William Welch to Lieutenant-Commander from April 23, 1883.

Lieutenants (junior grade) Wm. P. Clason to Lieutenant from February 1 last; Wm. C. Babcock to Lieutenant March 11 last; Charles D. Galloway to Lieutenant June 25 last.

Ensigns Henry J. Hunt to Lieutenant (junior grade) March 11 last; Edward D. Bostick to Lieutenant (junior grade) February last; Peyton P. Bibb to Ensign February 1 last.

COMMISSIONED.

Walter M. McFarland, Benjamin C. Bryan, Clarence A. Carr, Andrew M. Hunt, Edward O. Aker, John W. Annan, Henry K. Ivers, Harold P. Norton, Frank M. Bennett, Harry S. Elfeffer, Chas. G. Talcott, Richard T. Isbeter, Edward H. Scribner, Martin Bevington, Frederick C. Bowers, Geo. R. Selisbury, James M. Pickrell, John H. Baker and Thomas F. Carter to be Assistant Engineers in the Navy from June 10, 1881.

CASUALTIES.

Naval Cadets Robert P. Forshow and Eugene Carroll having successfully completed the six years' course at the Naval Academy and given a certificate of graduation, but having elected to be discharged, from the Naval service, have been honorably discharged from June 30, 1883, with one year's sea pay as prescribed by law.

Naval Cadets G. Kaemmerling and J. E. Byrne having successfully completed the six years' course at the Naval Academy and received a certificate of graduation, but not to be required to fill any vacancy in the naval service occurring during the years preceding their graduation, have been honorably discharged from June 30, 1883, with one year's sea pay.

Naval Cadet H. B. Andrews having been found physically disqualified at the recent examination for final graduation has been dropped from the rolls of the Naval Academy from June 30, 1883.

CHANGES ON THE EUROPEAN STATION.

Carpenter H. M. Griffiths will be transferred from the *Lancaster* to the *Quinnabeg* and Carpenter Wm. A. Barry from the *Quinnabeg* to the *Lancaster* when an opportunity offers.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

Captains Wm. P. McCann and Jos. N. Miller and Lieutenant Samuel C. Lemley detached from the *Asiatic* Station and ordered to proceed to their homes, they having completed the special duty assigned them.

Lieutenant A. J. Iverson transferred from the *Ashuelot* to the *Palos* as executive.

Lieutenant Seth M. Ackley transferred from the *Palos* to the *Richmond*.

Lieutenant W. L. Field to return from Yokohama to Hong Kong and to report on board the *Richmond* for duty on the staff of the admiral.

Commander Horace E. Mullan and Passed Assistant Engineer J. Entwistle from the *Asiatic* Station and ordered to proceed home.

Naval Cadets S. H. Wright and W. T. Webster from the *Asiatic* Station and ordered to proceed to their homes.

The officers who have completed three years' sea service on the *Asiatic* Station will be sent home in the *Pensacola*.

MARINE CORPS.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Col. Thos. Y. Field, for thirty days from July 10. To First Lieutenant Richard Wallach, for one month from August 1.

ORDERS MODIFIED.

Major G. P. Houston's orders so far modified that he will report for duty at Washington D. C., on the 7th July.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1883.

G. O. No. 306.

When Naval Cadets are detailed to perform the duties of clerks to commanding officers, the term of duty shall not continue longer than three months in any one year. All officers detailed as clerks shall be required to keep watch during the time that their ships are cruising.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1883.

G. O. No. 307.

Naval officers attached to cruising war vessels, especially commanding officers, are expected to leave their families at their usual or fixed places of abode, and not to attempt to transfer them to more convenient points. Officers disregarding this injunction will be liable to be relieved from duty.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C. M. O. No. 9, April 11, 1883, publishes the proceedings in a G. C. M. which convened at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, March 29, 1883, and of which Capt. Charles S. Norton, U. S. N., is president, in the case of: L. Samuel Hurley, seaman, U. S. Navy, sentenced for "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline," "disrespectful in language and deportment to his superior officer while in the execution of the duties of his office," and "mutinous conduct," to be imprisoned 18 months, and to forfeit all pay which may become due him during that period, except \$2 a month to be paid him for necessary expenses, and \$25 to be paid him at the expiration of his term of confinement, when he is to be dishonorably discharged from the United States Naval Service; and 2. John Lewis, landsman, U. S. Navy, for "conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline," and "disrespectful in language and deportment to his superior officer while in the execution of the duties of his office," sentenced to be imprisoned six months, with a loss of \$10 a month of his pay, amounting to \$60, and to be dishonorably discharged. In the case of Samuel Hurley, seaman, the term of confinement, with corresponding loss of pay, is reduced to one year, and as thus mitigated the sentence will be duly executed. The prison at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, California, is designated as the place for the execution of as much of the sentence as relates to confinement.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, July 6.

The "Glorious Fourth" was appropriately observed, and, thanks to the Army and Navy represented here, it was a grand success. In addition to the local military companies, the band from the U. S. S. *New Hampshire* was in line, together with a brigade of apprentice boys from the training ships, Lieut. H. G. O. Culby, U. S. N., commanding, with Lieut. G. B. Porter as adjutant, and Passed Assistant Surgeon C. A. Siegfried. Then followed a battalion from the *Saratoga*, Lieut. A. E. Spevers, commanding; Ensign Shepley, adjutant. The companies from this ship were officered as follows: No. 1, Lieut. Holman; No. 2, Lieut. Miles; No. 3, Lieut. Usher; No. 4, Ensign Jungen. The second battalion was from the *Jamestown*, Lieut. Hodgson in command, the companies being officered as follows: No. 1, Lieut. Hughes; No. 2, Ensign Gibbons; No. 3, Ensign Maxwell; No. 4, Ensign Laby. The third battalion came from the *Portsmouth*, Lieut. Comly commanding the battalion, with Ensign Gill as adjutant. The companies were officered as follows: No. 1, Ensign Craven; No. 2, Lieut. Wilson; No. 3, Ensign Constant; No. 4, Lieut. Heller. Several of the Army and Navy officers stationed here occupied carriages and were in uniform. Light Battery B, 4th U. S. Artillery, under command of Lieut. Everett, was also in line. The companies were officered by Lieut. Totten and Lieut. Springett. Rev. E. F. Clark delivered the oration. Lieut. A. B. Dyer, Adjutant 4th U. S. Artillery, and Lieut. Harrington, U. S. N., acted as marshals. Salutes were fired at sunrise, noon, and sunset by the Newport Artillery, and at Fort Adams, Torpedo Station, and from all four of the training ships.

A draft of 80 boys has been made from the *New Hampshire* to the *Jamestown*. A draft of 20 boys will be transferred during the week from the *Jamestown* to the *Portsmouth* at New York.

No successor to Dr. Francis J. Adams, at Fort Adams, has been ordered as yet.

Col. Frank G. Allen, the commanding officer of the United Train of Artillery, died a few days ago. He was an honorable and upright citizen, and during Gov. Van Zandt's term as Chief Executive of the State he was a member of his personal staff.

Michael Zoliarich, (3d class) and W. C. Cardew (2d class), apprentice boys on the *Portsmouth*, and who were enlisted in New York, deserted a few days ago, in company with Edward D. Robb, a 3d class boy from Boston.

It is announced that President Arthur will spend a portion of the season at this place, and that the veterans of the 7th Regiment of New York will be at Rocky Point July 13.

The family of Lieut.-Comdr. R. B. Bradford, executive officer of the *Trenton*, will spend the summer here.

Before adjourning the medical superintendents of the insane asylums, who held their annual sessions at this place, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That the thanks of the association are due and respectfully tendered to the commandant, Major Throckmorton, and Surgeon Burnett, for an opportunity to visit Fort Adams and witness a parade of the troops; to Commodore S. B. Luce and Surgeon Wise, United States Navy, for an opportunity to visit the training ship *New Hampshire*; to Captain T. O. Selfridge and Surgeon Parker, United States Navy, for their reception at the Torpedo Station."

The supply is expected at the Torpedo Station. A vessel to take the place of the *Nira* is very much needed.

Major Arthur is daily expected at Fort Adams to settle up with the troops for two months.

Ordinance Sergeant George Sutherland has started for Fort Townsend, W. T., where he is to report to the commanding officer of that post for duty. He has been stationed at the fortifications at Dutch Island Harbor, near Newport.

Col. W. A. Roebbing, engineer of the Brooklyn Bridge, is cottage on the Point.

Mate William Boyd has resumed his duties at the Torpedo Station. Mate W. N. Smith has gone to New York, where he will superintend work being done to the torpedo tug *Nina*, undergoing repairs at that place.

Sergeant Mansfield, the popular orderly at Fort Adams, who has been quite ill at the hospital, is able to be at his duties again. Since March 3, 1882, the *Jamestown* has been at sea 212 days, and has sailed 25,000 miles. The *Saratoga* has made 220 days at sea out of 430 days.

At the first hop of the season at the Newport Casino several naval officers and their wives were present.

Gen. Meredith Read and family, who lately returned from Paris, are occupying the cottage owned by Lieut. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N.

Admiral C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N., and Lieut. T. H. Barber, U. S. A., are Casino stockholders.

Lieut. A. H. Ewing, recently graduated from the Revenue Marine bark *S. P. Chase*, has been ordered to report at Newport, Me., where he will join the revenue cutter *Woodbury* at that place.

Several of the Army and Navy officers had leave of absence over the national holiday.

Dr. W. T. Parker, U. S. A., recently stationed at Fort Elliott, Tex., is at the Aquidneck.

Capt. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., attended the graduating exercises of the Rogers High School on Tuesday. Among the graduates was the only son of the late Gen. G. K. Warren.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

C. M. Chester, Commander U. S. N., Hydrographic Inspector. Steamer *Blake*—Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson, U. S. N., comd'g.—Surveying Nantucket Shoals. (Address Nantucket, Mass.) Steamer *A. D. Bache*—Lieut. H. B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comd'g.—Surveying off Long Island. (Address Navy-yard, New York.) Steamer *Endeavor*—Lieut. John T. Sullivan, U. S. N., comd'g.—Surveying Long Island Sound. (Address New London, Conn.) Schooner *Eagle*—Lieut. E. D. F. Heald, U. S. N., commanding—Surveying Coast of Maine. (Address Milbridge, Me.) Schooner *Palmatus*—Lieut. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., comd'g.—Surveying Long Island Sound. (Address Stonington, Conn.) Steamer *Gadagay*—Lieut. E. M. Hughes, U. S. N., commanding—Surveying Coast of Maine. (Address Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.) Steamer *Arago*—Lieut. G. C. Hannus, U. S. N., comd'g.—Surveying Delaware Bay. (Address Lewes, Del.) Schooner *Drift*—Lieut. J. C. Fremont, Jr., U. S. N., comd'g.—Surveying Atlantic Coast. (Address Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.) Schooner *Silliman*—Lieut. John D. Keeler, U. S. N., comd'g.—Surveying Long Island Sound. (Address New London, Conn.) Schooner *Ready*—Lieut. C. Mott Winslow, U. S. N., comd'g.—Surveying Delaware Bay. (Address Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.) Schooner *Scourby*, Ensign H. C. Wakenshaw, U. S. N., comd'g.—Surveying Long Island Sound. (Address New London, Conn.)

PACIFIC COAST.

Steamer *Hastler*—Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, U. S. N., commanding—Surveying Alaska. (Address P. O. Box 2402, San Francisco, Cal.) Steamer *McArthur*—Lieut. E. D. Tausig, U. S. N., comd'g.—Surveying Coast of California. (Address P. O. Box 2272, San Francisco, Cal.) Schooner *Earnest*—Lieut. T. Dix Bolles, U. S. N., comd'g.—Gray's Harbor, Wash. Ty.) Surveying Gray's Harbor, W. Ty. (Address Peterson's Landing, D. C.)

THE question of a curved deck for the new cruisers is still unsettled, though there is but little doubt that the Clark system will be adapted for the *Chicago*. For the *Atlanta* and the *Boston* the plain steel deck has been adopted by the Naval Advisory Board, and they decline to reconsider their recommendations in this respect. The matter will have to be finally settled before July 20th instant, when the contract with John Roach for building the vessels will be formally accepted.

should prevail and it should be one of the chief duties of the Government to see that its faithful soldiers, when their terms with the colors have terminated, are provided with suitable employment of which there is no lack in the public service. There seems to be a theory in regard to this, but it does not appear to have developed to any appreciable extent, into practice.

From a list of nearly 300 hundred applicants the President on the 30th ult. selected the following 12 civilians to undergo examination for appointment as 2d lieutenants in the line of the Army: Charles Nicoll Clinch, New York; Richard B. Paddock, Illinois; Gonzales S. Bingham, Indiana; Robert W. Wilson, Kansas; Richard M. Blatchford, New York; Charles P. George, New Hampshire; Benjamin W. Atkinson, Missouri; John L. Sehon, Kentucky; William H. Johnston, Jr., Ohio; Sedgwick Rice, Minnesota; John A. Perry, Connecticut; Daniel Clarke, Maryland. A board consisting of four commissioned officers, one of them a medical officer, will be convened at Fort Monroe, on the 1st of October, 1883. Official communications were sent to these young gentlemen on Thursday, notifying them of their designation as candidates and requesting them to appear before the board on the date mentioned. The examinations will be conducted in accordance with the regulations prescribed in G. O. No. 3, published in the JOURNAL of May 5, 1883. If these 12 civilians pass the required examination and receive appointments there will be six vacancies left unfilled up to June 30. Three of these are in the Engineer Corps, and can only be filled from graduates of West Point.

THERE is a strong effort still being made to keep Major Wasson out of the penitentiary. Several Ohio statesmen called on the President recently with this end in view. They did not expect anything more, but they urged for his family's sake the setting aside of that portion of the sentence relating to imprisonment. There is no probability of the President acceding to the entreaties of the defaulting paymaster's friends, so far as can be learned.

THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

ON Monday of this week Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster-General of the Army, having completed forty years of active service passed, at his own request, from the active to the retired list. In a few more weeks he would have reached his 64th birthday and been retired under the compulsory law, but wisely and kindly preferred that his successor in the responsible duties of Quartermaster-General should enter upon them at the commencement of a new fiscal year, and thereby have a better chance to go on with the year's work understandingly. Gen. Ingalls's tenure of the office has not been long, since February 23, 1882, but his administration of it has been eminently satisfactory, and his distinguished services before, and especially during the war, entitle him to the gratitude and admiration of his countrymen. It seems needless to recapitulate these services, for they are widely known and honored, and it is safe to say he was one of the best executive officers the Quartermaster's Department ever numbered on its roll. In private life he was a kindly, social, honorable gentleman, ever ready to help a friend in need, accessible to all, and the soul of hospitality. He may rest assured that he bears with him in his retirement the good wishes of a legion of friends and the kindly remembrance of the Army with which he has been so long identified.

The successor of General Ingalls as Quartermaster-General, we are glad to state, is the next in point of seniority in the Quartermaster's Department, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Samuel B. Holabird, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General. It was thought in some quarters that the appointment might fall to some other officer of the Department, but the opinion we have more than once maintained that Gen. Holabird would succeed Gen. Ingalls, is now shown to be correct. And indeed the appointment cannot fail of appreciation for two reasons, if for none other, the first being that the principle of promotion by seniority has been observed, and the second, that Gen. Holabird has an established reputation as an officer of culture and ability, fully alive to the necessities of our Army of the present day, and one who has devoted much patient study to the interior economy of his profession. He was graduated from the Military Academy July 5, 1849, served 12 years in the line, and in 1861 was appointed to the Quartermaster's Department. The new Quartermaster-General is a worthy successor in all respects to his two distinguished predecessors in the office, Gen. Meigs and Gen. Ingalls. His articles on the subject of Army quarters, recently published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, shows how thoroughly he understands the needs of the line of the

Army, and we may expect from him a liberal, as well as an efficient administration of the affairs of the Quartermaster General's Office. Gen. Holabird is a man who does not suffer himself to settle down into professional ruts. He is an active-minded observer and student of military matters, as his various papers on professional subjects will show, and it is to him that we are indebted for the excellent translation of Jomini's "Treatise on Grand Military Operations," published in 1865.

Our Washington correspondent writes:

Gen. Holabird assumed the duties of his new office formally on the 3d inst. The better portion of the day was occupied in receiving the clerks and other employees of the building, visitors, and congratulating telegrams. He left for Philadelphia on Wednesday evening and returned with his family to Washington Friday.

Quick work was made in the matter of selecting a successor to Gen. Ingalls, and in the appointment of the captain and assistant quartermaster. In fact it would seem that the President had made up his mind before the place became vacant. He could not, however, have made an appointment which would have been more satisfactory to the Army at large than he did, if he had delayed action until his own term of office expired. Gen. Holabird's appointment as quartermaster-general was made upon that officer's merits, and not from any political or other motive, and for that reason alone he is entitled to the congratulation of every officer in the service. It has been stated that Col. Perry was strongly pushing his claim for the place. Such is not the case. His friends urged his appointment, but not at his request. He took no further steps than to acknowledge that he would accept the place if tendered him. He very willingly gave way to Gen. Holabird.

THE NAVAL ASYLUM.

In his last report to the Secretary of the Navy, Rear-Admiral Nichols, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, says: "I again respectfully suggest the propriety of a removal of the Institution to some more favorable site, where the old men, who have spent the best years of their lives on salt water, may see something to remind them of their past lives and its varied and exciting experiences." In this recommendation, no one who has the interest of the Asylum (or, as Jacky calls it, the White House) at heart can fail to concur. So fearful, however, was the Admiral, that this change would not be effected, that he recommended an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of patching up in various ways the old building, so that it might accommodate more readily the number of pensioners which is constantly increasing. It is possible, however, that there may have been some idea of finally making a move towards a change of place, for only a little more than one-fourth of the sum asked for was appropriated.

The matter has been again brought to the attention of the Secretary in the report of the Navy-yard Commission, referred to in a recent issue, in which New London is recommended as the place to which the Asylum should be removed. In our issue of September 23, last, we took up the discussion of this matter and advocated the moving of the Institution to Newport, or Coaster's Harbor Island. Without making invidious comparisons, it seems to us that this is a better place than New London, inasmuch as there is undoubtedly more of that which would "remind the old men of their past lives" in Narragansett Bay, than on the Thames. Besides that, the relative distances from the base of supplies is in favor of Coaster's Harbor Island. The experiment of wintering the *Minnesota* at the New London station, some years since, was not, we believe, considered a success, in view of the fact that all transit was by water, and that in the cold winter weather, is by no means an insignificant obstacle. This objection does not lie against Coaster's Harbor Island; and inasmuch as the recent circular of the Secretary definitely establishing the training station there, explicitly states that "no one is to be quartered on shore" the existence of the Naval Asylum would even in a less degree than we anticipated in our former article, interfere with the training station. If, however, there should be any movement looking to a removal, we shall advocate it to the full extent of our ability, feeling sure that almost any change would be beneficial; and while Newport is our first choice, yet we feel bound to confess that New London is a very good second, and that our motto in this respect will be, "Not one particular place but some place like home," for these aged servants of the Government, whose well being should be its constant care.

AFTER a very satisfactory examination by department boards and the final examining board at Fort Monroe, the four non-commissioned officers have received commissions as second lieutenants in the line of the Army and are assigned to regiments as follows: Sergt. Hamilton M. Roach, 2d lieutenant to 1st Infantry; Sergt. W. P. Burnham to the 6th Infantry, Sergt. Alexander Thomas to the 2d Infantry, and Corporal James Murray Arrasmith to the 9th Infantry. Their commissions date from July 3.

THE OPENING OF COREA.

Now that the perseverance and tact of Commodore Shufeldt have brought us into friendly relations with Corea, it is well that we should form a more intimate acquaintance with that hermit nation. In an interesting volume just published* we have an account of its history from the earliest time, so far as it is to be learned. Though unknown even by name in Europe until the 16th century, Corea was the subject of description by Arab geographers of the middle ages, and, if tradition be true, its civilization is contemporaneous with that of Egypt or Chaldea. When Admiral John Rodgers, in 1871, entered the Harn River with his fleet, seeking to make a treaty, he was warned off with the repeated answer that "Corea was satisfied with her civilization of four thousand years and wanted no other." Corean art shows the undoubted influence of Persia, which long since ceased to exert any influence beyond her own borders, and what Corea has received from Persia and others she has in her turn communicated to the isolated island kingdom of Japan. Says Mr. Griffiths, "In her boasted history of 'four thousand years,' the little kingdom has too often been the Ireland of China, so far as misgovernment on the one side and fretful and spasmodic resistance on the other are considered, yet ancient Corea has also been an Ireland to Japan in the better sense of giving to her the art, letters, science and ethics of continental civilization. As of old, went forth from Tara's Halls to the British Islands and the continent, the bard and the monk to elevate and civilize Europe with the culture of Rome and the religion of Christianity, so for centuries there crossed the sea from the peninsular a stream of scholars, artists and missionaries who brought to Japan the social culture of Chosen, the literature of China and the religion of India." Japan has rewarded her foster mother by attempts to conquer, which in one single war added the ghastly trophies from 185,738 Corean heads to the "ear-tomb" mound of Kioto.]

"Placed between two rival nations, aliens in blood, temper, and policy, Chosen has been the rich grist between the upper and nether millstones of China and Japan." She is certainly a country to be coveted. The Corean peninsula, with its outlying islands, is nearly equal in size to Minnesota or to Great Britain, having an area of between 80,000 and 90,000 square miles, with a coast line measuring 1,740 miles, most of the harbors being on the West coast. In general shape and relative position to the continent of Asia, it resembles Florida, and because of its climate, is described as the Italy of the East. Speaking roughly, Eastern Corea is a mountainous ridge, of which Western Corea is the slope.

How much longer this nation, which has so long shut herself out from the world, will be able to maintain her integrity is in doubt. The pressure of population in Manchuria, upon the Corean border, is "a portentous phenomenon." For Manchuria, which for ages past has, like a prolific hive, "swarmed off masses of humanity into other lands, seems again preparing to send off a fresh cloud." Already her millions press upon her neighbors for room. "The pivot of the future history of Eastern Asia is Corea. On her soil will be decided the problem of supremacy by the jealous rivals, China, Japan, and Russia."

The consciousness of this fact, no doubt, made possible the mission of the diplomatic agent, Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, who, "having spent nearly a year in China, surmounting difficulties that few will know of until the full history of the American treaty with Corea is written, arrived in the *Suwarra* off In-chiu, May 7, 1882, where, "in the most modest manner, the negotiations were concluded and a treaty with the United States was after repeated failures secured by the gallant officer, who by this act of successful diplomacy closed a long and brilliant professional career. Both on the American and Corean side the results had been brought about only after severe toil. The Corean nobleman, Bin, a cousin of the queen had so labored in Seoul night and day to commit the government to the policy of making treaties with the Americans, that, when the messengers had been despatched with the order for Commodore Shufeldt to appear in Imperatrice Gulf, he fell ill, and was unable to appear at In-chiu. The American envoy was so worn out with anxiety and toil by his efforts to have Corea opened under Chinese auspices, that, on landing at San Francisco, he retired to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island to recover his exhausted strength." We have a full account in Mr. Griffiths's interesting volume of the previous unsuccessful attempt by Admiral Rodgers

* Corea. The Hermit Nation. I. Ancient and Medieval History; II. Political and Social Corea; III. Modern and Recent History. By William Elliott Griffiths, late of the Imperial University of Tokio, Japan; Author of the "Mikado Empire." New York. Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1882.

and of "our little war with the heathens" which resulted from it. In a chapter with the heading which we have quoted, is given an account of the attack on the Korean forts in which the gallant McKee fell, as his father fell in Mexico, at the head of his men, the first inside of the stormed works, where one landsman, of the *Colorado*, and one marine, of the *Benicia*, were killed, five men severely and five slightly wounded, while "probably as many as 350 Korean patriots gave up their lives for their country." Notwithstanding the exceptional pluck and gallantry displayed by our men, which added another illustrious chapter to the history of our Navy, Mr. Griffin tells us, that "in China the expedition was looked upon as a failure and a defeat. The popular Korean idea was, that the Americans had come to avenge the death of pirates and robbers, and, after several battles, had been so severely defeated that they dare not attempt the task of chastisement again." Soaking of the causes of Admiral Rodgers' failure Mr. Griffin says: "Patience, kindness, tact, the absence of any burning idea of wiping out insults to the flag, and an antiseptic condition toward fight were most needed—the higher qualities of resolution and self conquest rather than valor. Even if it had been possible to inflict ten times the damage which was actually inflicted, and win tenfold more 'glory,' the rear-admiral must have known that Nature and his 'instructions' were on the side of the Koreans, and that the only end of the case must be a retreat from the country; and the only possible interpretation the people could put upon the visit of the great American fleet would be a savage thirst for needless vengeance, a sordid greed of gain, and the justification of robbers and invaders. In spite of all the slaughter of their countrymen, they would read in the withdrawal of their armies defeat, and defeat only."

At 12 o'clock July 2 the bids for the new cruisers were opened at the office of the Secretary of the Navy, in the presence of thirty or forty persons. The Secretary, before proceeding to open the bids, stated that any one present who desired to submit proposals could do so; no one responded. Chief Constructor Wilson and Mr. Smith, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, were assigned to the duty of reading and recording the proposals. There were four bidders on each vessel, as will be seen from the table annexed. It will also be seen that John Roach and Son were the lowest bidders on each vessel. The bidding was not as lively as had been anticipated. The Advisory Board and the Chief of the Bureaus were present, and Rear Admiral Shufeldt verified the bids. The Secretary announced that no award would be made that day, and on the 3d of July he formally notified Mr. John Roach of the acceptance of his proposals to build the new cruisers. Contracts will be at once entered into. The total amount of the firm's bid is \$2,440,000. The amount appropriated by Congress for the purpose was \$1,800,000, thus leaving a deficiency for next Congress of \$1,140,000. According to the provisions of the contract the successful bidder is required, within 30 days after the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into contract for the performance of his work. The bids were as follows:

	CHICAGO.	ATLANTA.	BOSTON.	D. B.
Harlan, Hollingsworth and Co., Wilmington, Del. . .	\$1,120,000	\$775,000	\$777,000	
Cramb and Sons, Phila. . .	1,040,000	610,000	620,000	\$375,000
Jno. Roach and Sons, N. Y. . .	880,000	617,000	619,000	310,000
Dismaster and Co., N. Y. . .	1,103,000			
Quintard Iron Works, N. Y. . .		763,400		
Harrison Loring, Boston . .			748,000	
Allen and Blaisdell, St. Louis .				380,000
H. A. Ramsay and Co., Balt. .	1,248,000	783,500*		\$399,000

* Estimate.

CHIEF Engineer Henry Lee Snyder, U. S. N., who has been on special duty some months in the Naval Bureau of Steam Engineering, has been appointed Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building, under the provisions of the legislative, executive and judicial act approved March 3, 1883. Heretofore there has been a superintendent of each of those Departments—usually the disbursing clerk, with a small addition of salary. The act in question authorized and directed the President to designate from the Engineer Corps of the Army or Navy an officer well qualified for the purpose, who should be detailed to act as Superintendent of the completed portions of the State, War and Navy Departments Building, under the direction of the three secretaries, who are constituted a commission for the purposes of the care and superintendence of said building. The officer (or superintendent) has charge of the building and all the engines, machinery, steam and water supply; heating, lighting, and ventilating apparatus, elevators, halls and corridors, repairs, etc., and controls the force of watchmen, engineers, laborers and scrubbers. The appropriations

which he will disburse this fiscal year amount to \$34,000. There are about 150 persons composing the force, who are distributed among the three Departments. The secretaries still retain the appointing power, and special supervision over the respective departments.

GENERAL Abner Doubleday, U. S. A., has recently revived the discussion of the question: "Did Gen. Meade desire to retreat at the battle of Gettysburg?" Mr. Wm. Swinton replied to Gen. Doubleday's attempt to show that he did, and now Gen. Meade's son, George, formerly Captain and A. D. C., and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., follows Mr. Swinton's argument with a very conclusive array of facts in reply to Gen. Doubleday. Col. Meade's statements are contained in a pamphlet just published by Porter and Coates, of Philadelphia. The assertion "that Gen. Meade desired and intended to retreat from the field of Gettysburg throughout nearly the whole of the 2d of July, 1863," Col. Meade ascribes to "a little clique of dissatisfied spirits who find in Gen. Doubleday a convenient and willing instrument." The contrary, he claims, is shown by "Gen. Meade's well-known conduct on that day by his official orders and despatches, and his solemn protestation to the contrary before the Committee on the Conduct of the War in 1864, when the charge of his having intended to retreat was first distinctly formulated."

Before the Congressional Committee, General Meade declared: "I utterly deny, under the full solemnity and sanctity of my oath, . . . I utterly deny ever having intended or thought, for one instant, to withdraw that army, unless the military contingencies which the future should develop during the course of the day might render it a matter of necessity that the army should be withdrawn." In replying to Mr. Swinton, General Doubleday quotes this, with the omission of the italicized word, *ever*, and says: "A very slight examination will show that it refers to a different period of the battle." He also omits General Meade's further statement; "I base this denial, not only on my assertion and my own veracity, but I shall also show, to the committee, from documentary evidence, the despatches and orders issued by me at different periods during that day, that if I did intend any such operation, I was at the same time doing things totally inconsistent with any such intention." "What a commentary—his own," says Colonel Meade referring to General Doubleday, "is this general upon his faithfulness as an historian." "Discrepancies of statement apart," he says further on, "General Doubleday is in any case unfitted, for the task of an historian, as proved by the facts that, he believes readily and implicitly on hearsay; that he is not open to correction of false impressions; that even after a long interval of time, nearly twenty years, he is ignorant of his ground, or sure of it only from his belief in the ignorance of others as to what is contained in the national archives of the war."

THE accounting officers have suspended sundry items of pay against Commodore Luce, on the ground that his assignment as Chief of the Navy Yard Commission deprived him of his see pay as Commander-in-Chief of the Training Squadron. There are numerous precedents for officers performing two duties, and receiving the pay allowed for the higher. An officer (civil) can hold two offices which are not incompatible, and draw the pay of both. He must be invested with two distinct offices. It is left for the appointing power to determine whether or not he can perform the duties of the two. Such is the opinion of Attorney-General Devens. There seems no reason why the Secretary of the Navy cannot assign additional duty to an officer without detaching him from the original duty, or depriving him of the pay thereof.

THE class of "Naval Cadets," cadet engineers, recently discharged with one year's pay, have declined to accept either the discharge or the pay. They take the ground that it is their duty, with all respect to the Secretary of the Navy, to await the action of the Supreme Court on the decision of the Court of Claims. It is understood that their action accords with the views of the Secretary of the Navy, who is perfectly willing that they shall receive all the protection and benefit that they are entitled to under the law. He has executed the law as he construed it, and, whether erroneously or correctly, the Supreme Court can determine.

REFERRING to the would-be witty comments of some of the papers on the Bryant Court-martial, the *San Francisco Report* says:

It may not be a very serious matter to a civilian whether a colonel or a captain be of strictly sober habits; but it is a very serious one to the soldiers and subalterns who have to

yield unquestioning obedience to his orders—perhaps in battle, to the loss of their lives. From such a point of view it is rather important whether drunkenness means alcoholic intoxication or simply alcoholic impairment of judgment; for the latter may be much more dangerous than the former to those whose duty it is to obey first and remonstrate afterwards. The personal habits of a military man are one thing, and the imposition of those personal habits by a commanding officer or a War Department upon the officers and men of a regiment is another. We know nothing of the merits of the Bryant case, save that the witnesses for the prosecution are old soldiers, of high character, first class record, and cool judgment. But we do know that the Army is cursed with a class of officers that is impairing its usefulness in the field and is lowering it in public estimation; and we sympathize with all who believe themselves subjected to the personal discomfort, discredit and risk of being commanded by these officers, and who are making a struggle to free the Army and themselves of his presence. Looked at fairly, the Bryant Court-martial is a serious affair, involving the career of an American colonel and representing a struggle which is going on throughout the American Army to-day—a struggle which the American people should—and we believe really do heartily sympathize with and wish well ended.

A POINT of importance to pensioners has been decided in the case of the application of John R. Collett for an increase of pension. The decision construes the law of June 18, 1874, defining "total and permanent helplessness" to mean a permanent injury requiring the regular personal attendance and aid of another person, and as those conditions were found in the present case the application was granted. This is a reversal of previous decisions of the Interior Department.

ADJT.-GEN. Drum and Col. Barr left Washington on Thursday evening for a tour of inspection of the military posts along the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroads. They expect to be absent until the first week in August.

THE case of Emma C. D. Nickerson against Asor H. Nickerson, Lena D. Carter, and others for a Receiver and injunction has been set down for hearing, Saturday of this week.

COL. E. S. Otis, 20th Infantry, in accepting the resignation of 1st Lieut. T. W. Lord as regimental quartermaster, pays him a well deserved compliment in a General Order, which will be found elsewhere.

RECENT DEATHS.

REAR-ADMIRAL BENJAMIN F. SANDS, U. S. Navy, retired, died at Washington, D. C., on Saturday evening, June 30, in the seventy-second year of his age. He had been ailing for some time, so that his death was not unexpected. His record is one of long and honorable service. Born in Maryland, he was appointed Midshipman in the Navy, from Kentucky, April 1, 1823. In 1830 he was attached to the sloop *Vandalia*, of the Brazil squadron, where he served for more than two years, being transferred to the sloop *St. Louis*, of the West India squadron, in 1833. On the 14th of June, 1834, he was warranted as Passed Midshipman, and in 1836 he was attached to the Coast Survey, with which he was connected for five years. He was commissioned Lieutenant March 16, 1840, and served on board the frigate *Columbus*, of the Mediterranean squadron, for two years. For the next few years he performed various naval duties, including service at the Naval Observatory and in the home squadron and the command of the brig *Porpoise* on the African coast. In 1850 he went on the Coast Survey again, where he remained until 1855, September 14 of which year he was commissioned as Commander. He continued on the survey three years after his promotion, afterward serving in the Bureau of Construction and commanding the Coast Survey steamer *Active*. In 1862 he was commissioned as Captain, and commanded the steam-sloop *Dakota*, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. He was in the engagement at Fort Caswell, in 1863, and was present at the attacks on Fort Fisher, in 1864 and 1865. During the blockade of Wilmington he was most of the time senior officer commanding that division, and he commanded the division on the blockade of the coast of Texas. When the surrender of the rebel trans-Mississippi forces was made to Gen. Canby, formal possession was taken of Galveston by Capt. Sands. He was commissioned Commodore July 25, 1866, and in 1867 was made Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington. He was commissioned as Rear-Admiral April 27, 1871, and retired in 1873.

The funeral of Rear Admiral Sands was held at St. Matthew's Church, Washington, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, July 3. The church was well filled with Army and Navy officers and other friends and relatives of the deceased. Requiem mass was celebrated, Father Boland officiating. Eight sailors from the Washington Navy-yard, commanded by a petty officer, bore the casket from the church to the hearse. The pall bearers were: Admiral D. D. Porter, U. S. N.; Major-Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. Engineers; Rear Admirals S. P. Lee, T. A. Jenkins, Daniel Ammen, and C. R. P. Rodgers, U. S. N.; Hon. James G. Berret, Brig.-Gen. O. M. Poe, U. S. Engineers; Medical Director George Maubly, U. S. A.; Capt. Clarence Dutton, U. S. A. The interment took place at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

A most estimable man and efficient officer, Major Francis U. Farquhar, Corps of Engineers, and brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. A., died at Detroit July 3. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed from that State to the Military Academy in 1857; was graduated June 24, 1861, second in his class, and at once appointed brevet 2d Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers. On the 29th of June, 1861, he was promoted 2d Lieutenant. He served for a short while at Washington and was then appointed acting aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Heintzelman, serving in the

Manassas campaign. He also took part in the Virginia Peninsula campaign, and was in the siege of Yorktown. Following the battles of Williamsburg he was, as Chief Engineer of the Department of North Carolina, in the expedition which destroyed the railroad bridge over the Tar River. After the battle of Cold Harbor he participated in the siege of Petersburg. He was Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point from August 22, 1864, to June 16, 1865. He served as assistant engineer on the survey of the northern lakes from March 4, 1867, to November 9, 1868, and as superintending engineer of harbor improvements on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan from November 9, 1868, to June 7, 1872. He was chief astronomer of the survey of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude to fix the northern boundary of the United States from that time to August 5, 1873. He was a member of the Board of Engineers in various works, including the preservation of the falls of St. Anthony, and the improvement of low water navigation of the Mississippi River. At the time of his death Col. Farquhar was stationed at Detroit in charge of improvement of harbors and rivers in Michigan. His promotion in his corps were: 1st lieutenant, March 3, 1863; captain, August 1, 1863, and major, June 1, 1864; and the brevets bestowed upon him for services during the war were: 1st lieutenant, May 5, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Williamsburg, Va.; major, June 1, 1864, for similar services at the battle of Cold Harbor, and lieutenant-colonel, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSTANT READER asks what position a seaman gunner should occupy upon the muster roll of a ship company; also his relative rank in comparison with other enlisted men in the Navy. **Ans.**—The position is not fixed by regulations, but as a seaman must pass through a certain prescribed course before he can be made a seaman gunner, the latter takes the higher position. He ought to be, according to pay, upon a footing with the petty officers of the line—if not at the head of them.

F. H. M. writes: Please inform me if newspapers are not sent through the mails from this country (America) to South America free. 2. Is there any reward offered by the Marine Corps for deserters from said corps, and what is the reward? 3. Is the punishment in the Marines the same as in the U. S. Army for desertion? 4. I have been informed that if deserters gave themselves up they were not retaken half the time; that they were often run out of the Navy-yard. **Ans.**—1. They cannot. The postage is one cent, not exceeding 2 cts. 2. The rewards offered for deserters from the Marine Corps are not exceeding \$10 for stragglers, and not exceeding \$20 for deserters. 3. No. They are punished as prescribed by the Navy Regulations. For desertion they are generally imprisoned for one or two years with loss of pay. 4. It is not known that deserters are refused to be received when they deliver themselves up. Sometimes they are such trifling characters that they are not worth securing, and their absence is a good riddance. They do not enlist minors in the Marine Corps, except small boys to make drummers and fifeers. If the youth of 16 years of whom you speak is one of those, there is no special desire, it is supposed, to get him back. Plenty of boys are anxious to enlist for musicians, and one that had been in the service a few days only would be no loss to the corps. If he wants an education he had better go home and get it. There is little likelihood of his being disturbed by the Government.

J. W.—S. answer to J. C. in the JOURNAL of June 16, p. 1045, which sufficiently answers your question in regard to the enlistment of a man who has served a term in State prison.

A. A. Q. M. asks: "Can money due a contractor on a finished contract in one fiscal year be withheld to reimburse the U. S. for loss sustained by failure of some contractor to come up to his contract in another fiscal year?" **Ans.**—Yes. The 2d Comptroller so decided Dec. 22, 1881.

S. O. asks: "If a soldier loses an index finger accidentally in the line of duty, and it is so reported on muster rolls, and yet is still able to do duty, can he receive his discharge by asking for it?" **Ans.**—Not necessarily. If the post surgeon should certify that by reason of the disability the soldier was no longer fit for the duties of a soldier, then he might be discharged on surgeon's certificate, but not otherwise.

J. M. B. asks when the 7th Congressional District of Kansas will be vacant at Annapolis. **Ans.**—All the Congressional Districts in Kansas were filled this year, and unless some of the candidates fail to pass there will be no vacancy in that State until 1889.

SOLDIER asks: "Is an enlistment on the Sabbath day legal?" **Ans.**—Perfectly, although not frequent nowadays, the recruiting rendezvous being closed on Sundays.

BONUS asks: Can a private soldier, detailed on extra duty as schoolteacher, be made a non-com. officer, and still remain on extra duty as overseer of Post School; or can a non-com. officer be detailed for such duty? **Ans.**—Yes. There are plenty of such cases.

PORT SIDNEY says: "Section 1237, Army Regulations, 1881, prescribes that an enlisted man shall not be arrested for debt unless contracted before enlistment. Can, under this ruling, an enlisted man, sentenced by a police court to pay a fine and costs of prosecution, be held to serve a certain number of days to work off such fine and costs which may justly be called a debt?" **Ans.**—Yes. The fine and costs can in no wise be considered a debt, which latter is a subject of voluntary contract.

G. W. D. is informed that we do not answer anonymous communications.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: In reversing the piece at "Rest on Arms" is it reversed diagonally across and in front of the body, carrying the muzzle of the musket directly to the left toe, or is it reversed to the first position of "Recover Arms," opposite the right shoulder and then carried to the left toe? **Ans.**—The muzzle is dropped to the front, and when the butt becomes disengaged from between the breast and the right arm and the left hand is slipping up the stock the muzzle gradually inclines towards the left toe.

G. I. asks: Was the affair with the Cheyenne Indians, September 21 and 22, 1878, one of the Indian campaigns enumerated in General Orders from the Headquarters of the Army as entitling participants to the war chevrons. **Ans.**—Yes. G. O. 56, A. G. O., of 1879 enumerates the following Indian campaigns as entitling enlisted men serving in them to wear the "service in war" chevron: Campaign in Southern Oregon and Idaho, an Northern Nevada, California and Nevada, 1855-58; Campaign against the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, in Kansas, Colorado, and the Indian Territory, 1867, 1868, and 1869; Modoc war, 1872 and 1873; Campaign against the Apaches of Arizona, 1873; Campaign against the Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes, in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Indian Territory, and New Mexico, 1874 and 1875; Campaign against the Northern Cheyennes and Sioux, 1876 and 1877; Nez Percé war, 1877; Banock war, 1878; Campaign against the Northern Cheyennes, 1878 and 1879.

A CORRESPONDENT asks where he can procure short range 45-calibre cartridges for army use, and if they need are much. **Ans.**—At Messrs. Hartley and Graham 19 Maiden Lane, New York; they are used considerably.

THE 107th anniversary of the Independence of the United States—the Fourth of July—happened on Wednesday of this week, and was patriotically observed at all our military and naval posts and stations.

THE COLORED CADET.

A correspondent of the New York Times has been interviewing on the subject of the colored cadet at the Military Academy a second class man, whom he reports as saying:

"I believe there will be no commotion among the cadets over the admission of Mr. Alexander, and I believe he will suffer no special inconvenience on account of his race. On the contrary, I believe he will receive special consideration on that account, both from the officers and cadets; not because he will be preferred, but because of a feeling that to practice on Mr. Alexander any of the usual fun practiced on plebes by c-dets, or to give him the ordinary punishment daily administered by tactical and cadet officers, would be misinterpreted, and give rise to a cry that Mr. Alexander was an object of persecution on account of his color. In the case of Mr. Alexander the indications are that he will be treated with special consideration because of this apprehension, and the danger is that such indulgence may prove disadvantageous to him. No young man would voluntarily perform the amount of work that is exacted at West Point, and it is obtained there only by the constant application of the spur. West Point is not a nursery, where young men are coaxed or requested to do anything, but where they are required to maintain a certain standard under penalty of dismissal. Now, if Mr. Alexander is not pushed, as are the others, he will stand in danger of being found deficient. If he is pushed like the others he may be overcome by that feeling of discouragement that is so apt to take possession of first-year men, imagine that he is not treated fairly, and thus cause many well-meaning people who don't understand West Point methods and discipline to adopt his erroneous belief about persecution on account of race."

"Will the cadets associate with Mr. Alexander?" "I don't believe any cadet will associate with him—that is, in a social way—not even members of his own class. This will not, however, interfere with opportunities to maintain his standing in his class and in his corps. There is abroad a mistaken notion about social enjoyments at West Point. There is very little opportunity for such enjoyment, and for the Fourth or 'plebe' Class there is none outside of class association. From the upper classes the 'plebes' receive no recognition except what is officially required. The first year men have a pretty hard time and no recreation. If any cadet would relate the experiences of his first year at West Point, and particularly those of the first three months spent in camp, you would conclude that West Point was a good place to run away from. There is no physical tiring at West Point, but there are methods by which the life of a Fourth Class man is made wretched during the first months at the Academy. Every boy who enters West Point must undergo this experience, and as one who has suffered and survived it I can truthfully say that a man is better for having experienced the tribulations that accompany the first year of instruction at West Point. I would not care to pass through this experience again, but, having passed through it, I know it has been advantageous to me. I sometimes felt in my first year as if I was specially selected for persecution by officers and cadets, and could have furnished reasons in justification of this belief. Every cadet has had similar feelings, and Mr. Alexander will prove no exception. If he has plenty of pluck, and is industrious, devoting himself to study rather than to seeking cause for complaint, he will get along. After all much depends on the individual. Mr. Alexander will undoubtedly start out under certain disadvantages which arise from natural prejudice, but he can by his own conduct overcome these and make for himself a standing that will command and receive the respect of cadets."

BANQUET TO GENERAL CROOK.

We have already alluded to the banquet given to General Crook at Tucson, June 20th. In response to an address of welcome, from the Mayor, General Crook said: "His honor, the mayor, has said that brevity is the soul of wit. Now, if that is true, I propose to be very witty. I have been on an exploring expedition and have had a rough time of it, and I am very glad to get back again. I heartily thank you for all kindness shown me."

In reply to a toast to the U. S. Army, General Carr said: "If I had known in time I would have prepared a speech. If I had done so I would not have gone back to the first organization of the Army, but I would probably have begun with its services on the Pacific slope and spoke of Kearney, Halleck, etc., and particularly of the hardships of officers during the first gold fever, when their pay would not begin to support them."

The pay of second lieutenant of infantry was about \$60 per month, which would not hire a cook, to say nothing of buying provisions, and they had to resort to all sorts of shifts to live.

Two young officers arranged to supply with game one of the small towns in Oregon. One was to do the hunting, the other the selling. The hunter was Crook. [Long continued applause.] It was in hunting for his living, after graduating at West Point and becoming a commissioned officer, that he commenced to acquire the knowledge of woodcraft and of the ways and habits of Indians, which now results in such great benefit to the people of Arizona and reflects such honor and credit on the United States Army.

His Honor, the Mayor, in his opening speech, suggested that a good place for Apaches might be the "happy hunting grounds," where Crook would be no more molest them. I think if there are any "happy hunting grounds," Crook will find them. [Applause and laughter.]

I would probably speak, if prepared, upon the troops doing duty in Arizona, mentioning the California volunteers, Carlton and West, and Col. Teoile and Col. Zabriske, who are with us tonight. [Uproarious applause.]

I would refer to some of the commanders, mentioning Stoneman, now Governor of California; Schofield, who now commands the Pacific division, and others not now so well known here.

I would mention some of those who have distinguished themselves in campaigns and battles, and record the names of the dead. I recall just now Sanford, Bernard, Evans, Mason, Price (who built the telegraph line)—[applause]—Volkmar, King (badly wounded)—[applause]—Hall, McLellan, Hentig and ten soldiers (killed August 30 and 31, 1881). [Applause.] Converse, lost an eye, and Morgan, badly wounded in the arm last summer. (Gen. Crook, sotto voce—"They both gained extra ribs.") [Applause.] Von Schrader, Mills, Howard. [Applause.] Lieut. Barrett, California Volunteers, was killed in early times; Almy, killed at San Carlos, and Stewart, killed almost in sight of here in '72-3; Cushing killed and Yeaton mortally wounded together; Henley and Rucker, very distinguished in scouts and fights, crowded together, Rucker sacrificing his life in trying to help his friend.

The soldiers who have distinguished themselves are too numerous to mention, but I now recall Sergeants McDonald, Rooge, Cohn, Barnes, and Bowman; Corporal Heran, Farrier Martin, and Private Hearty, Furm, Dorman, and Manning.

I will not mention any names of those now in the Territory; I see some before me, looking more uneasy than they do under fire.

I would not speak of any censures passed upon us by the press or the people.

We try to do our duty faithfully, but are conscious of shortcomings, and expect criticism. Our hearts go out to this people or their troubles.

It is simply wonderful, the sufferings of the inhabitants of Arizona.

The public generally cannot be made to realize the thousands of people who have been killed in Arizona by Indians. As I first came in, in '71-2, Gatsman's flat gave me the keynote, King

Woolsey told me something about the prospect. As I went out in '74, he said he was glad to see me going out safe; that he had just heard of the death of the last man of a party of twenty-five which passed his place two years before—all killed by Indians. And so it goes. Some historians must record the most sad and pitiful story. The dark and bloody ground of Kentucky never saw a tithe of the horrors enacted here.

Don Mariano Samaniego, here present, lost his brother and six teamsters when they robbed his train at Cedar Springs.

About a dozen people were killed last March in Arizona, some within forty miles from here, besides those killed in New Mexico; over 50 people killed by 18 Indians, and Charlie McCormack carried into captivity.

But it proves one thing for Arizona: only the most extraordinary inducements would cause men and women to face such dangers; and here they are agricultural, pastoral, and mining. [Cheers.]

Now, we of the Army can put down these Indians, and keep them down, if we are properly handled and provided. [Applause.]

There is quite a dispute as to who brought Gen. Crook here. I understand that the Governor and the Delegate both claim the credit. I also claim part of it. I told the Secretary of War, last summer, that he (Crook) could do the business. [Applause.] I would not have had him know it before, because he was reluctant to come. He left a much larger command, and more desirable station, and there was, of course, some question of luck; but now I hope that his success, and the prospect it opens, will make him forgive those who needed him here. [Great applause.]

I do not know how he likes his sobriquet; but it is one which is likely to stick, and I close by saying that the Army is proud and glad of the honors now added to its record by the Gray Fox. [Cheers.]

Mr. P. J. Bolan made a few remarks in reply to the toast of "The Baby in Arms." He referred to the possible fact that Crook might yet be President of the United States.

The toast of "The Two Republics" was answered by Mr. Antonio V. Lomeil, the resident Mexican Consul. He congratulated the good feeling existing between both the countries. He also alluded to the great facilities that the Mexican government affords American enterprise, and that the good feeling existing between the two nations might be forever.

Capt. G. J. Bourke answered "The Ladies." He paid a glowing tribute to woman as the pioneer's helpmate, and of the honored work which she had done in building up Arizona.

Col. J. A. Zabriske responded to "The Tiger," saying: "We have now probably seen the end; undoubtedly so, if wise and sagacious counsel prevails. The people feel grateful for this unexpected relief, and in the fulness of gratitude they can hold up their hands in reverence, and thank this administration for sending them an officer possessing the ability to comprehend, the determination to undertake, and the consummate skill to execute successfully."

CRITICIZING A COURT-MARTIAL.

In a recent Court-martial case in the Department of Texas, Gen. Angur remarks as follows:

In the case of Private James A. Wilson, Company G, 19th Infantry, the prisoner pleaded guilty to having stolen, and wrongfully sold and disposed of, ordnance and ordnance stores of the value of \$159.30. He urged, in palliation of his offense, youthful recklessness, intoxication, and the "very demoralizing influences" of the town adjacent to his station. The court, in its original sentence, awarded confinement, at hard labor, in such military prison as the reviewing authority may direct, for the period of one year. No reasons for this leniency were given. It appeared, however, in evidence, by the testimony of the captain of his company—a member of the court—that the prisoner's previous character had been excellent. The department commander returned the proceedings for reconsideration of the sentence, calling the attention of the court to the inadequacy of the latter, and to the fact that, having found the prisoner guilty of a crime not of a purely military character, and sentenced him to imprisonment, it became its duty, under A. R. 899 and 900—to indicate that the prisoner should be confined in a penitentiary, instead of a military prison.

The court, thereupon, after modifying its sentence to the one now published, in which the period of confinement is reduced from one year to six months, returned the proceedings with the following remarks, viz:

"The court, while feeling due respect for, and giving full consideration to, the opinion of the reviewing authority as expressed in remarks on original proceedings, felt, that owing to the previous good character of the prisoner, and especially his youth, that a long period of confinement in a penitentiary would tend to debase, and still further complete the moral ruin of the prisoner. For this reason, while revoking so much of its former sentence as confined him in a military prison, it felt it to be its duty to shorten the period of confinement to six months."

It appearing, from this action, that the court had not only not complied with the requirements of A. R. 899, but that it had also failed fully to consider the remarks of the reviewing officer, and shown an utter want of appreciation of the general principle that the true object of the punishment of a criminal can only be accomplished by combining the offender's desert with the public good, the proceedings were again returned to it, with corresponding remarks, by the department commander, for reconsideration of its sentence. But it, the court, again refused to correct its error, stating, in the record, that it "adheres to its last sentence by a tie vote of three to three, which, at the time, was voted as a compromise between those who believed that the prisoner should be sent to a penitentiary and those who believed that he should be sent to a military prison; on this account the words 'at such place as the proper authority may direct' were used. It is impossible for the court to act according to the suggestions of the reviewing authority, for the reason that it is equally divided between those who believe that the punishment by confinement in a penitentiary should be inflicted and those who believe that he should be confined in a military prison."

The court exposed itself to censure for its ill-judged action, in treating, so lightly, the crime of which it found the prisoner guilty. Members of courts should not substitute their private views of justice for the plain letter and spirit of the law, which they were sworn to administer. It is a source of regret to the commanding general that three members of the court, in the discharge of their high duties as judges, should set such a bad example, by so far forgetting their obligations, as to disregard—in so deliberate and contumacious a manner—the Regulations of the Army, lawfully made for their government, by proper authority. The statement, in the record, of the condition of the vote of the members upon the sentence, evidently made with the intention of making clear to the reviewing authority the impossibility of effecting any change in the action already had, is irregular and improper, and is but another proof of the inability of the court to grasp its legitimate duties and functions.

Subject to these remarks, the proceedings are approved. The findings are approved. The sentence, though not commensurate to the offense, is confirmed, and will be executed. The proceedings will be forwarded to the Secretary of War for the designation of a penitentiary. Convict Wilson will be held at Fort Brown, Texas, until further orders. (G. O. M. O. 35, Dept. Texas, 1888.)

A TEST CASE.

THE Attorney General has furnished his opinion which covers some sixty pages of manuscript in the case of Boatswain Joseph McDonald, U. S. Navy, whose claim for longevity pay has been made a test case. McDonald served in the Navy from 1857 to 1862 as seaman and coxswain; in all 5 years, 7 months, 6 days up to the 1st of January, 1863. He also served 4 years, 9 months and 25 days in the volunteer service as acting ensign. In March, 1870, he again entered the Navy as mate, and served as such until February 11, 1871, when he was appointed boatswain, in which position he has served continuously to the present time. He made application to be credited with his sea service as a volunteer officer, and for the benefits of such duty, as provided by law, and was credited with four years and six days prior service on his warrant; so that he was found to be, at the date of his warrant, in his second three years of service, and has been paid from that date accordingly. McDonald now claims that he should be credited with the residue of his prior service, a period of five or more years, and that he should receive the benefit of such service in a readjustment of his pay accounts since February 11, 1871, with pay graduated on a basis of ten instead of four years' prior service at that date. The amount required to settle this claim would be \$6,280 68, as computed by the Fourth Auditor. This claim comes up under the act of March 3, 1883. The Attorney General concludes his opinion with the following statement as follows:

"The gist of the matter is, after all, in a narrow space. Officers who had, at the date of a given act, been paid all that was due them, and who, therefore, had no right in law or equity to more than their past service, claim that the statute gives them back pay. The law says as to all statutes that they shall operate prospectively, unless the contrary intent is expressed with irresistible clearness, and the doctrine would seem to be peculiarly applicable to the acts in question. Examination of the text shows that the intent alleged is not expressed at all, but has to be inferred from expressions, more or less general and indefinite, which do not relate to pay alone, and which it cannot be denied operate to some extent prospectively. The intent claimed is so far from clear that there is no argument as to the meaning of the language employed if given retroactive effect. Under such circumstances I must answer so much of the question as asks if McDonald is entitled to an increased rate of pay for services rendered prior to March 3, 1883, in the negative, which makes an answer to the rest of the question unnecessary. I am led to this conclusion the more readily as the claimants can either test its correctness in the courts or present the matter to Congress for further legislation, if so advised, and thus relieve the accounting officers from the responsibility of action which, I think, they cannot safely take without such judicial or legislative direction."

"The counsel for McDonald propose bringing their client's claim before the court in the Fall. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury will in the meantime decide a number of similar cases in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General in the Boatswain case."

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

LIEUT. Col. James M. Whittemore, of the Ordnance Department, has presented a report to the Chief of Ordnance on the "Climax self-ejecting, long range, non-heating cartridge" of Mr. Edwin Gomez. As to the peculiar mode of the construction of his cartridge he says:

"The mechanical part of the invention as presented consists of the ordinary elongated bullet, to which is attached a wooden cylinder for the reception of the explosive. This cylinder is 2½ inches long, is pierced perpendicular to its axis, with five holes, each of a diameter of .25 inches. A small axial hole, .01 inch in diameter, finds place. This hole and the holes bored diametrically receive the powder or paste, a coating of grease protecting the composition. The ingredients of the explosive are unknown, the inventor not desiring to communicate this information." As to the trial Col. Whittemore says:

"The cartridges were used in an old model Sharps breech-loading percussion cap rifle. The inventor has confined his ideas of the trial almost solely to the effect of the explosive, leaving other details, such as the application of it to our modern systems of gas check primed metallic cartridges used in modern arms, a subject for future development. He claims less heating of the gun in continuous firing—a minimum of recoil—less fouling than gunpowder and greater penetration than given by the latter for the same weight of his explosive, and that he can make it a primed cartridge; also (as used now) that no necessity for extraction exists as the wooden cylinder is ejected with the bullet. The trials were necessarily confined from our limited resources here to firing a few rounds for penetration at short ranges, and also to observe the action of the gases upon the bore as far as fouling is concerned, etc."

"The charges varied from 43 grains up to 70 grains. In comparison with the latter charge the Springfield breech-loading rifle was fired. In his case the penetration was 15 one-inch boards, and in the case of the Springfield 11 one-inch boards. In his case his gun broke, which leads to the inquiry if an increase did not attain in his case over the ordinary pressures in the Springfield rifle."

"His explosive apparently fouls the gun less than ordinary gun powder, but the experiments were too limited to establish this point. In the use of 43 grains (the normal charge of his gun) he obtained in five shots an average of 7½ one-inch boards penetration."

"The experiments made were too meagre and crude to arrive at any definite conclusions as to the merits of his inventions. The subject of introduction of a new explosive for small arms to supersede ordinary powder is so broad a one as not to be even preliminarily approached by such means as are at the command of Mr. Gomez, and if it is desired to make any tests in this direction it stands to reason that trials looking to even a broad prospecting of the subject can only be made at a place where some facilities are available to prosecute experiments. This leads me to remark that if the subject is deemed of sufficient importance, that further preliminary experiments with Mr. Gomez's powder should be made at the Frankford arsenal."

"A few tests made recording velocities, pressures, etc., would give a dawn of light which would enable the experimenter to form a judgment as to whether or not additional and more costly ones should be inaugurated."

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

On the 30th of June a deplorable accident happened here by which a young recruit lost his life. Shortly after guard mounting he was standing with his comrades near the guard house, when his carbine fired the ball passing up through his right nostril into his brain. He was holding his carbine with both hands, and it is supposed it was cocked and that he pulled the trigger. A number of accidents have happened here with loaded carbines, but recruits must be taught in some way, as a soldier without a loaded gun is helpless object. The man's name was Oscar F. Becker, aged twenty-

one, and a native of Thorn, Germany. He was buried with the honors of war.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SHAW, M. T.

JUNE 26, 1883.

The month of June came with plenty of rain, but the last two weeks the weather has been delightful, and our little post looks beautiful, with green trees around the walks, which makes everything look comfortable and pleasant. Officers' Club gave a dance on the 14th and 25th, and every one present seemed to enjoy himself. The Social Dancing Club gave a dance on the 15th. Mr. Joe Thompson sang some of his popular songs during the evening with loud applause.

Capt. Snyder, 3d Infantry, was on a visit here for a few days from Fort Ellis, M. T., being the guest of Lieut. F. B. Jones. Major Robinson, District Q. M. of Montana, was on a visit here for a few days, being the guest of Lieut. Col. Gibson. Dr. Newman and family left on the 23d of this month for the East, being relieved from duty at this post. A. A. Surgeon Faulkner arrived here a few days ago for duty.

A grand dinner was given on the 21st by Mrs. Major Bartlett. Lieut. Hannay, Sergt. Muller, and detail of three privates, were on a ten days' trip, making a general repair on the telegraph line between this post and Helena. Lieut. Krones also left with a party to-day to repair the line between this post and Twenty-eight Mile Springs. Lieuts. Storch, Thies, and A. A. Surgeon Faulkner left to-day for Camp Stearns in the Marias.

The prospects of the two companies of the 3d Infantry now camped in the Marias to be relieved are very slim. The Social Dancing Club and Jolly Fifteen of this post will give a grand picnic and ball the Fourth of July.

AJAX.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette.)

CRIME IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

The statistics of crime in the Army published in the *Times* of the 19th inst. are startling in the extreme, and must be very disappointing to those who thought that short service, and the many blessings lately bestowed upon the British soldier, would induce a better class of recruit to enter the army, and consequently diminish crime. The *Times* seems to have a difficulty in accounting for the difference in this respect between the mounted and dismounted branches of the Household Troops. "The fact," it says, "that one of these bodies should have five times more crime in its ranks than the other does not seem capable of ready explanation." We think it is easily to be accounted for. Wherever we see intelligence and respectability, there we also expect to find comparative freedom from crime, and in this opinion we are supported by the fact that the next in order of merit to the Household Cavalry are the Royal Engineers. The Household Cavalry are recruited from a different class to the rest of the army, the men being much more intelligent and much more respectable. For a Household Cavalryman to be drunk in the streets would be felt to be such a disgrace as scarcely to need any punishment. With the Foot Guards it is different. They are drawn, for the most part, from the same class of society that furnishes recruits for the rest of the army, and drunkenness amongst its members is not looked upon with very great abhorrence. No doubt, the Household Troops, being principally quartered in London, have more temptation than the rest of the army, and the fact that the mounted branch can withstand it and the dismounted cannot, only goes to prove what we have already said. The men of the Household Cavalry, we believe, not only distinguished themselves by their bravery in the recent campaign in Egypt, but they were also remarkable for a freedom from crime, and for a discipline not always found in the other branches of the service which took part in the expedition.

We fail to see how the Army Discipline Act of 1882 can have had anything whatever to do with the increase of crime in the army, and we think that to follow the advice of the *Times* would be pernicious in the extreme, for, unless we are very much mistaken, it recommends less severity as to punishments. It says: "The general tenor of the returns for 1882 seems to show that severe punishments are not the best remedy, and to suggest that more judicious supervision and management in another direction might accomplish more satisfactory results." What does this mean? We should like to be told the direction which this judicious supervision is to take. We trust it would not be to screen crime. It is all very well to assign a reason, which may or may not be true. For our part, we merely wish to look facts in the face, and if there is an increase of crime in the army, we must have recourse to the same means for putting a stop to it as we should have, if there was an increase of any particular crime in civil life, for the principle is the same in both cases. Instead of any relaxation, we should make the penalty so severe as to act as a deterrent. When the garrotter infested our suburbs, we did not mitigate his punishment when we caught him; on the contrary, in addition to sending him to prison, we thrashed him; and if crime is on the increase in the army, instead of diminishing the severity of the army discipline act, we must increase it. We do not think that the act of 1882 is any more severe than others that have been in force before. It was found that a thriving, though pernicious trade, was being carried on by the blackguard who, to prevent himself from being obliged to get an honest living by work, enlisted, only to serve a few months, deserted, made away with his necessities, then, when crime in civil life failed to supply his daily bread, enlisted again, and so on, until at length Justice found him out. To such an extent was this "trade in fraudulent enlistment" carried on, that it was found absolutely necessary to try and prevent it by the penalty of penal servitude. This became a necessity, when sentimentalism abolished branding. If the *Times* will review the past history of the army, it will find that recent discipline acts have become less severe because it was thought that it would be unfair and injudicious to punish the lad, who might sin through ignorance, with the same severity as the matured soldier, who committed crime with his eyes open. Take the last twenty years, and it will be found that crime was more severely dealt with in the first ten years than in the last. Insubordination, unfortunately, is much more prevalent now than it used to be, minor cases especially. When we had a fair sprinkling of old soldiers in the ranks,

they helped to support authority, but now they are so few that they dare not speak, for a word quickly brings a blow. Another reason why insubordination is more prevalent than formerly is the extreme youth and inexperience of our non-commissioned officers. The ignorance of the *Times* in matters relating to the army is something too appalling, for the injury that is done by such reckless criticism must be great. Why does not the "leading journal" try to be consistent. The days have gone by when any soldier can be gulled by such one sided support of a system which everybody, who knows anything at all about the army, is fully aware, has proved a miserable failure.

STEEL VERSUS COMPOUND ARMOR.

QUOTING from the speech of his Excellency the Minister of Marine, Rear-Admiral Acton, in the Chamber of Deputies at Rome, the *Engineer* says: Admiral Acton admits that photographs giving the views of the plates tested at Spezia might give an impression very unfavorable to the compound plates to any one who did not know the circumstances connected with the bolting; in fact, who did not know that six bolts were matched against twenty. He explains that subsequent trials on the fragments of plate with medium guns showed a great advantage on the side of the compound plates. He then dwells on the different natures of the resistance of compound and steel plates. The former has a very hard face, which breaks up projectiles in a remarkable way, and would have a still greater advantage in this if struck obliquely. Its soft foundation plate, however, requires rigid backing, such as it did not get at Muggiano—that is, at Spezia—but such as it would have in the side of any vessel.

The steel armor is actually penetrated and breaks up under repeated blows from projectiles of medium calibre. The Admiral remarks that in preferring compound armor to steel Italy is in good company with England, Germany, Austria, and Russia; indeed, France herself continues to employ compound as well as steel armor. Recently some magnificent Krupp steel projectiles practically produced no better results against compound armor than the Gregorini chilled iron shot. On service it is held by Admiral Acton that a ship would much more frequently be exposed to the continued fire of medium guns than to even a single shot of a really heavy gun; and compound armor resists this continued fire well, while steel succumbs to it. He would be disposed to test compound and steel plates respectively by one or two heavy blows and a number of medium ones. After explaining how the particular tests employed at Muggiano were arrived at, and giving a list of English, Russian, American, and other ships, for which compound armor is to be employed, supplied from the firms of Messrs. Brown and Messrs. Cammell, he quotes from the Italian officer on special service at the St. Petersburg trials of March 29 and 30 last the following words: "The tests executed on the 8th inst. upon the Cammell plate—third and fourth shots—are the sequel to those of the 24th of November. The projectiles broke up upon the plate without causing practical damage to the same, so that it would serve for two or three more shots, which will probably be executed upon it;" and, again, "Admiral Schwartz, head of the Russian artillery service, and Admiral Schestakow, Minister of Marine, notwithstanding the Spezia tests in November and those made in Sweden, is strongly of opinion that the compound plates are superior to the Schneider. I thought it well to refer these points to the officials of the marine, with whom I spoke at the Polygon, among whom was Admiral Stahl, head of the Testing Commission, and all share the opinion of Admiral Schestakow and Admiral Schwartz, that the compound plate is superior to the Schneider." Admiral Acton then finally gives it as his opinion that "there can no longer remain any doubt as to the real superiority of compound armor which we have adopted for Italy, which England, Russia, Germany, and the other powers continue to prefer, and which even France adopts in competition with Schneider, without arresting its manufacture." The Danish Ordnance Committee, on the other hand, argue as follows from their experiments: "The plates have suffered in proportion to the number of shot kept out. The latter being the main point, it must be acknowledged that next to the steel plates, the greatest resistance has been rendered by the iron plates, which thus have discharged their duty best; whereas the compound plates are inferior to the other sorts in both respects."

It seems a strange thing that such different apparent results should be exhibited in different countries, especially that the Danes should prefer steel plates in the teeth of conclusions arrived at by Italy and Russia after experiments conducted on a much larger scale. The fact is that experiments and results can be considered from different points and with different objects in view.

At St. Petersburg, taking the plates at 12½ tons each, the heavier blows fired first had 8704 foot-tons energy, and the lighter ones, which followed, 5228 foot-tons each, or 711 and 427 foot-tons per ton of plate. So that the Schneider, which was broken up and a quarter of the plate stripped off after three blows, had received 1564 foot-tons, while the Cammell-Wilson remained good after receiving 1991 foot-tons for each ton in the plate. At Spezia the plates weighed about 31½ tons each. Consequently, the lighter and heavier blows of about 21,000 and 33,800 foot-tons respectively, gave on the plates about 666 and 1070 foot-tons for each ton of metal in the plate. After the second round, the Cammell and Brown plates were broken and stripped. Schneider's was really broken, but held up by the backing. Each had then about 1733 foot-tons per ton of plate. The Scheider received two more blows, making a total of 132,000 foot-tons, or 4,200 foot-tons per ton of plate. Bolted as it was, it behaved excellently, and although fragments were hanging by single bolts at the top, it could not be said that much more than about a quarter of the backing was exposed.

It will thus be seen that the Spezia plates were subjected to a much heavier shock of impact than those at St. Petersburg; that is, to blows of 666 and 1070 instead of those of 427 and 711. Let us compare the best compound and steel plates. The Cammell-Wilson at St. Petersburg has now, however, borne 1991 foot-tons per ton, without any complete through fracture, whereas the Schneider, at Spezia, after 1732 foot-tons, that is, after the second round, was broken through in different directions. We could hardly say how many of the cracks went entirely through it, because it was surrounded by a frame but we could see along its edge enough to be satisfied some did so. By this mode of comparison the compound Cammell plate has already borne more than the Schneider at Spezia. In favor of the latter, however, we must urge that it is much harder to make a good 19in. plate than one only 12in. thick, and we should like to see more trials on the larger scale, unless there is more of this.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

RUSSIA AND THE ROMANOFFS.

THE recent coronation of the Czar, Alexander III., recalls the history of the Romanoffs, which, though so familiar, is so full of tragic interest as to be always readable.

It was not until after the death of Louis XIV. that much was known of Russia. During the regency preceding the reign of Louis XV., Peter the Great made a visit to France. His fame had preceded him, and at the luxurious French Court he was treated as the founder of a new empire. But the half-civilized Czar soon tired of the pomp and etiquette which surrounded him, and he requested that he might have his cot and his pot of beer in peace. Peter was undoubtedly a great man, but he did some shocking things. His condemnation of his only son to death was perhaps the best thing to do under the circumstances, for the unworthy young Peter could never become civilized, and had he ever succeeded to the throne he would in all probability have endeavored to undo everything that his father had accomplished for the prosperity of Russia.

The massacre of the Strelitz by the order of Peter, and at which he assisted himself, was a dreadful thing; but Peter well knew that there never could be any peace in his empire as long as this turbulent body of men existed, and it was a wise move to get rid of the very last one of them. Having been unsuccessful in their revolt, which took place while Peter was absent from Russia, they were made prisoners to the number of eight thousand. Peter hurried home and ordered the execution or exile of the entire band.

The only son of Peter was by his first wife, who was a Russian princess, and to whom he was married when he was quite young. This wife had been shut up in a convent some time before Peter had met the captive Catharine, who afterwards became so famous, and who was the mother of several princesses who successively reigned. One of them was the mother of Peter III., who succeeded his mother. This most unworthy and depraved prince was early married to Catharine, princess of Anhalt. She was a beautiful and accomplished woman and soon became disgusted with the low, depraved tastes of her husband, and a court conspiracy, with Soltakof and Catharine at the head of it, soon hurled him from the throne and into prison, where he was poisoned. Catharine had one child, Paul. The paternity of this child was generally ascribed to Soltakof, one of Catharine's early lovers, but when he grew up he so closely resembled Peter, who was hideously ugly, that many believed him to be the legitimate son. He was of mean abilities, and his mother was unable to endure his presence near her. He was sent away from the court and never permitted to have anything to do with affairs of state during the lifetime of his mother.

He was twice married, the second wife being the niece of the great Frederick of Prussia, and who became the mother of the Grand Dukes Alexander, Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, and five daughters.

After tiring of Soltakof and Orlof Catharine took the famous Potemkin as her lover, and for many years he was the real ruler of Russia. But his royal mistress in quick succession had some dozen or more lovers, whom she discarded as soon as a new fancy seized her. After Potemkin came Wasilikof, Zamadowsky, Zoritch, Korzokof, Landakoi, Momonof and Platon Zeubof, who was the last. Catharine, for many years, never took a new lover without the permission of Potemkin, who appeared to have no objection to the arrangement, provided he was well paid for it. For instance, when Catharine informed Potemkin that she was charmed with Zoritch, who is described as a fine specimen of a barbarian from Servia, and a Captain of Hussars, the price paid to Potemkin was \$80,000. When Landakoi was chosen Potemkin raised his price to 200,000 roubles, or about \$160,000. Both of these sums were paid over to Potemkin without a murmur, and for his complacency on other occasions he received sums that made him the richest man in the Empire.

Catharine had reached the age of sixty-eight, and notwithstanding her massive figure, she retained marks of past beauty. Her complexion was beautiful, her carriage was noble, and she was, when perfectly sober, charming in her manners. She ate and drank to great excess, and as she generally arose from the table in a half tipsy state, her maids were in the habit of bathing her dress, and in such a manner that a few clips with the scissors would let it fall from her. It would have been impossible generally to disrobe her in any other way. Apoplexy seized her one day, and then Paul came to the throne to reign very ingloriously for a short time. Another court intrigue overthrew him, and he was assassinated in his palace. His overthrow was consented to by his own sons, but they never would have consented to his murder. The chief conspirators knew, however, that they would never be safe as long as Paul was alive. He was seized in his chamber at night, and

after vainly attempting to make him sign his abdication he was strangled with a scarf, and the *coup de grace* given with a sabre which cleft his skull.

Alexander, the Czarowitch ascended the throne, with his generous heart filled with remorse. Paul had made the sufferings of the Russian people intolerable by his tyranny and oppressions, but Alexander had been told that his father's life should not be placed in peril, and when he realized that he had become Czar by the murder of the author of his days, he received a shock from which he never recovered. This was in 1801, and Alexander was then twenty-six years old. For a quarter of a century he showed himself to be a wise and humane prince. When the French invaded Russia, Alexander by his judicious action became the emancipator of the nations of Europe against the despotism and oppression of Napoleon, and he merited the gratitude of the civilized world.

Alexander had been for many years subject to periods of melancholy and mental depression, and he finally fell into hopeless despondency. About the year 1825 he went into a sort of voluntary exile away down on the sea of Azof, to the town of Taganrog, and after lingering for some months he died there.

Constantine, the next brother, was the rightful successor to the crown, but he absolutely declined in favor of Nicholas, one of the handsomest and most accomplished princes who has ever reigned in any part of the world. He it was who was the grandfather of the present Czar.

'SOLDIERS' UNIFORMS.

(From the London Standard, March 29.)

The report of the committee which was appointed in January, 1882, to study the question of the colors best suited for soldiers' uniforms, will surprise no one who has thought at all upon the subject. The only matter for astonishment is that such a committee should have been appointed at all, or, being appointed, that its powers should have been so considerable. The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief recommended that a "scientific inquiry should take place to ascertain the comparative visibility of different colors suitable for military uniform in the field, with a view to providing Her Majesty's forces on active service with a uniform of the color that has been ascertained to be the least conspicuous." From the moment that the principle of adopting the "least conspicuous" uniform is admitted, it is quite clear that the colors existing in almost every army in the world are sure to be condemned.

Take, for instance, the dress of the French infantry—a blue coat, scarlet or vermillion baggy trousers, red or yellow epaulettes, and white gaiters, with an impertinent little shako or kepi for headdress. The costume is really preposterous, and would be condemned at once by any person with a grain of taste who was required to wear it. And, besides the essential ugliness of these garish uniforms, there is a practical objection which is now beginning to make itself strongly felt. In the days when men fought for the most part at close quarters it mattered little what the color of their dress was, for at fifty yards, or even two hundred yards, any dress was easily seen. Moreover, the firearms of that time were so bad that no soldier in the ranks ever thought of covering his man. One color was, therefore, nearly as good as another; and one of the main objects in selection was to have such definite differences between various armies that the regiments of one country should not mistake each other for those of another.

It is, then, a complete revolution in ideas to attempt the selection of a military dress because it has a minimum of conspicuousness. But, once this great principle be granted, the rest follows as a matter of course. An army composed of men furnished with a cap of invisibility might be as reckless as it pleased: it would never be defeated. In the same way, the soldier is likely to gain, not to lose, courage from the knowledge that he is not the one spot of color in a world of neutral tints. It did not require the elaborate scientific investigations of Professors Abel and Stokes to tell us that Nature is, generally speaking, quiet in tone, especially in these northern climates. There might conceivably be situations in which scarlet would be the least conspicuous color—for example, if a man were crawling along the roofs of newly-built houses roofed with tiles. But such a situation as this is not exactly common in military life. Men usually fight among fields and trees, hedge rows and woods; and these are places where we do not find masses of scarlet, or of black, or of any other very dark color, still less of white. All the landscapes painted by the best masters are full of gray, which harmonizes and gives value to the purer and brighter colors. The greatest colorists have been masters in the use of quiet tints, because the eye seeks relief in them, and returns with fresh vigor to the enjoyment of the more brilliant hues. It is related of Turner that, finding a delicate picture of his hung at the Royal Academy between two strong ones, he took up a vermillion-colored wafer, stuck it on his picture as a sun, and thus made the work the eye of the exhibition. Now, this is clearly what the soldier ought not to be. To make him the eye of the field of battle would render him a better mark for the aim of his enemy, and absolutely prevent him from executing any of those feats of surprise which are the tactical answer of to-day to the overpowering rapidity and deadly effect of modern firearms.

Still, there is a natural repugnance to exchange the brilliant red uniform which has become characteristic of the British army for any color, and even more to exchange it for an ugly color. Practical reasons apart, we confess to some satisfaction that the Indian Khakee has been found unsuitable because it changes hue under the influence of rain and sunshine. On the whole, the kind of gray now worn by the Third Devon Volunteers has been found to be the best, and the committee have recommended that it should be adopted as the service dress of the army.

THE STATE TROOPS.

HINTS FOR NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS.

In watching the doings of our State troops at their encampments the observer meets with a variety of absurdities and irregularities of more or less importance. Their prevalence varies in the different regiments, but all commit or omit things which detract from their merit as soldiers and lower them in the estimation of practical military men.

Although endeavoring on every occasion to make it known that their regard for the well-being of their men is their foremost consideration, yet there is no class of officers who manage to make their men so uncomfortable on occasions when there is no need for it as National Guard officers, although they may not be aware of the fact. They march them unreasonable distances to carry arms; they put them on parade, on guard mounting, and on post in the hottest weather in thickly-padded jackets or coats, with a double harness of pipe-clayed belts on; they drill them in all kinds of inclement weather; they march them in the rain at right shoulder arms, and they generally seize every opportunity to have a show in full dress uniform, without regard to weather or climate.

Whenever the National Guard take hold of a thing which was unknown to them before, they generally overdo it; for example, there has not been a regiment in camp in which non-commissioned officers did not, to a greater or less extent, render each other official salutes, or which has not attempted to introduce the "arms port" position for all occasions of communication by men armed with muskets. Yet we have repeatedly stated in these columns that the only occasion on which enlisted men salute each other is when 1st sergeants report their details to the sergeant major at guard mounting, and that the position "arms port," in making communications, is only used by sentries on post. Both officers of the day should repair to the guard house when the guards are relieving each other and each receive a present from his own guard. The guard house should also be visited at retreat and tattoo roll calls, when the guard parades and the officer of the guard reports his command to the officer of the day. The man on No. 1 post should on the approach of the new guard call out, "Turn out the guard—armed party," and again at the approach of the officers of the day should call out "Turn out the guard, officer of the day." In advancing a party at night the sentry does not say, "The countersign is correct;" a phrase of this sort is only used on the occasion of receiving the grand rounds at the guard-house, and then the sergeant says "The countersign is right." Sentries in calling should not add the word "post," and the man in front of the picket guard should not have the countersign, but halt every body coming into camp, and call for the corporal (of the picket guard) who should receive the countersign and advance the challenged person. There should be no stools in the sentry boxes. Troops in marching in the rain, should be brought to secure arms—that is why this motion was provided—in dismissing troops bayonets should first be unfixed, and in giving the command, "Break ranks, march," companies should be facing to the front and not to the right. Guards as soon as mounted should be allowed to put on their fatigue uniforms, a relief being sent to the quarters for this purpose at a time. Sentries should carry their muskets at right shoulder or support and not at carry or, worse still, in an "at ease" position across the body.

It would also be well to consider the season and the weather in fixing the time for inspections and reviews, so that they may not occur at the hottest part of the day in and when the weather is very hot it is no breach of any military rule to waive the ceremony of review and leave the knapsacks in the tents to be inspected during the inspection of the quarters.

With a little study, reflection and application of common sense many of these suggestions, we think, might readily occur to any officer, but as a general thing this seems not to be the case. Those organizations which still have their tour of camp duty before them could do no better than take the points above given into earnest consideration.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The whole story of the proceedings of this organization up to the close of the sixth day has been narrated in our last week's issue, and this leaves nothing but the doings of the two concluding days to be recorded. As no deviation from the originally laid out programme was made, the story becomes a brief one.

There were the usual company drills early in the morning on Friday and Saturday, followed on both days by the stated three hours battalion drills, on Friday under command of Lieut.-Col. Smith, and on Saturday under Major Allison. At early drill call the companies immediately assembled, and after a brief time they were sent dispersed all over the ground, engaged in the evolutions of company and skirmish drill. In the latter we noticed great improvement; movements were executed with promptness, and the army habit of taking too short intervals, and mistakes as to the front of the skirmish line during the firings, had universally disappeared. In this respect the brief space of a week had been utilized to its fullest extent. On the other hand, as the regiment will not have an opportunity for skirmish movements by battalion for at least another year, it is a matter of regret that the present occasion was allowed to slip by without advantage. As to the battalion drills, which were carried on under the system previously explained, highly favorable results, under the circumstances, were obtained, under vigorous and sharp scrutiny and criticism. The last parade, on Friday evening, under personal command of Col. Clark, who had entirely recovered, ranks amongst the best performances of its kind, the only defect being that the file closers of one of the companies still executed the whole manual, but this could hardly be observed in front of the line. Guard mounting, well and correctly performed, closed the military exercises of the day, and this being the eve of the departure of the regiment, Col. Clark gave his consent to the performance of the "dude parade," an affair for which the men had been secretly making preparations for several days. It was not a military performance, but as it was held after the close of the day's work, as no breach of dis-

On account of the dense rays of the sun the inspector waived a review and the command, which had formed on the parade, he marched to the south side of the camp along the line of capital tents, where it was wheeled into column. The heat was merciless that a large number of men again became prostrated and the motor was hurried up as much as possible. General Willott suggested that each company be mustered as soon as inspection was completed, and this suggestion was carried out, a whole affair being completed in less than 15 minutes. The growing restlessness of the men although in fatigue was not a great reason of concern. The men although in fatigue were loaded with knapsacks and all other paraphernalia, and in spite of the fact that no review took place were subjected to a severe strain. The inspector-general finished his work but

became so overheated that he was completely soaked with perspiration, and although he did not become actually prostrated did not recover sufficiently to be completely fit for the continuation of his duties till late in the afternoon. It is to be hoped that these lessons will bring about a more judicious selection of the hours for inspection, that during the rest of the summer no more turnouts in heavy marching order will be held, and that in extremely hot weather the men will not be required to turn out for inspection further than to stand at their tents with knapsacks opened at the foot of their cots, which answers the purpose just as well, and is quite as legitimate. As a whole the men inspected well, but there was the usual number of badly-adjusted belts and accoutrements, unhooked collars, etc., defects resulting from want of instruction of the men in habits of neatness on the part of company officers non-commissioned officers. The aggregate result of the inspection in figures is 466 present, 111 absent, total, 577.

The results of our observations of this regiment are, that in company and battalion movements, parades, marchings, etc., they exhibit a dash, snap, and vivacity equal to the best regiments in the State service, but that on the other hand field, skirmish, and guard duties, rendition of salutes by the men, and military bearing on post is deficient, and can stand any amount of improvement. The Colonel displays much energy and ability in the handling of his command; qualifies much needed in a large number of the company officers. The addition of the Signal Corps to the Regiment was an excellent measure, and this little command showed commendable skill in handling their flags and transmitting and sending messages during the sham fight.

(A full tabulated statement of the figures at inspection will be given in next week's issue.)

NEW YORK.

The following results were obtained at Creedmoor at the first general practice of the following organizations:

4th Separate Company (June 15).—Qualified in second class 9, and in the first class 5; 22 men competing.

Men.	Shots.	Hits.	Value.
16	80	60	241

Volley. Skirmish.

Men.	Shots.	Hits.	Value.
16	80	30	100

11th Separate Company.—Qualified 6 in the second class, with 20 competing, and 2 in the first class, with 19 competing.

Men.	Shots.	Hits.	Value.
17	85	59	221

Volley. Skirmish.

Men.	Shots.	Hits.	Value.
17	85	23	90

11th Regiment (June 23).—Qualified 60 in second class, 240 competing, and 33 in first class, 130 competing.

Men.	Shots.	Hits.	Value.
165	825	511	2,004

Volley. Skirmish.

Men.	Shots.	Hits.	Value.
166	780	195	619

8th Regiment (June 21).—Qualified in second class, 82 out of 165 competing, and in first class 31 out of 133 competing.

Men.	Shots.	Hits.	Value.
110	650	376	1,487

Volley. Skirmish.

Men.	Shots.	Hits.	Value.
100	500	183	696

60th Regiment (June 22).—Qualified in second class, 80 out of 186 competing, and in first class 25 out of 102 competing.

Men.	Shots.	Hits.	Value.
98	466	339	1,430

Volley. Skirmish.

Men.	Shots.	Hits.	Value.
97	436	161	539

12th Regiment (June 28).—Qualified in second class, 89 out of 156 competing, and in first class, 30 out of 90 competing.

Men.	Shots.	Hits.	Value.
121	605	406	1,659

Volley. Skirmish.

Men.	Shots.	Hits.	Value.
121	605	319	1,017

23d Regiment (June 23).—Qualified in second class, 142 out of 20 competing, and in first class, 84 out of 142 competing.

Men.	Shots.	Hits.	Value.
226	1,130	697	2,815

Volley. Skirmish.

Men.	Shots.	Hits.	Value.
74	370	141	426

The following appointments have been made in the Department of Rifle Practice: Albert L. David, lieutenant-colonel; Charles F. Beebe, major; both to date June 12, 1888. Their commissions were received July 2, 1888.

A flag taken by the Confederates during the Civil War from the 16th New York Regiment, was afterwards presented by General Rorer to the Cadets of the Virginia Institute, who recently resolved to restore it, and as the 16th Regiment is no longer in existence the City of New York naturally became the recipient. Strange to say, none of the New York City organizations took any notice of the matter, and if the 23d Regiment of Brooklyn had not thrown itself into the breach the Cadets would have found themselves without escort on their arrival here. This action is much to the credit of the 23d. A battalion of four companies of the 23d Regiment, in full uniform and white helmets, accordingly proceeded to the depot in Jersey City on the morning of July 3, and on arrival of the Cadets at 11 A. M. escorted them up Broadway to the 69th Regiment armory, which had been put at their disposal during their sojourn in New York City. Both commands marched well and preserved a soldierly bearing. On the morning of July 4 they were received at the 5th Avenue Hotel by the President of the United States, after which they proceeded with an escort of the 69th Regiment to the City Hall, where the flag was delivered to the Mayor. They left the city by a special train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 P. M. July 5.

The 3d Battery, Capt. Ragsdale, has been ordered to Creedmoor for rifle practice on July 13, at 7.45 A. M.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NASHVILLE ARTILLERY DRILL.

Notwithstanding the fact that the main feature and interest of the tournament were concentrated in the Infantry contest the Artillery drill reflected great credit upon all its participants. The prizes, two in number, \$500 and \$250, were small and out of proportion to the large infantry awards. The good attendance of batteries and their splendid work proves that this branch of the National Guard service is not entirely actuated by pecuniary motives in contesting, but with Burns agree:

"For gold the merchant plows the main,
The farmer plows the manor;
But glory is the soldier's prize,
The soldier's wealth is honor."

Promptly at 10 o'clock Friday morning, May 25, the picked detachments of Battery E, Washington Light Artillery, New Orleans, Capt. May commanding, appeared upon the drill ground, which was not in the best condition for such a drill. The inspection of the detachment was good. The manual of the piece was fairly executed. The movements of No. 1 were a little slow compared to the rest of the detachment, but we believe this was due to his indisposition, which developed into serious sickness immediately after the drill. The service of the piece by diminished numbers constituted this company's weak point, the detachment generally appearing hurried, because, in our opinion, the programme at this part did not leave the several members of the detachment in the places they were most accustomed to drill, and hence

most proficient. This was one of the test points of the programme. The mechanical movements were fairly executed. Marks 8.10 out of 10.00. At 11 o'clock Battery G, Alabama Artillery, Mobile, Capt. Huger, an organization dating back to 1837, and possessing several fine war records, took the field. The detachment passed an inspection to all practical purposes perfect. The men were tall, well built and splendidly set up soldiers; their uniform neat fitting and handsome, while their accoutrements flashed in the morning light. The manual of the piece was poor, marked by many individual errors. The service of the piece with diminished numbers was fair. In the mechanical movements several of the detachment hesitated or got mixed with regard to their duties. They then went through the following extra movements, which greatly improved their drill and increased the judges' mark: Cannoneers to their post from detachment front, action front, dismount piece, carry piece, mount piece, fix prolong, coil prolong, and limber, rear detachment front double time, cannoneers to post double time, cannoneers mount, cannoneers dismount, detachment rear double time, detachment front, cannoneers to post, replace equipments, detachment front double time. Mark 8.20 out of 10.00.

At 1.30 P. M. Battery C, Louisiana Artillery, New Orleans, Captain Michel Fortier, commenced their drill. This detachment is mostly composed of gentlemen of French descent, who, like their captain, are military enthusiasts. In winning the first place in this instance, hard work received its merited reward. Battery C was organized in 1871 as one of the original "White League" companies, and was known as the "Protective White League." It was commanded by John Glenn, Jr., now Major-General of the Military of the State of Louisiana; participated in the memorable event of Sept. 14, 1874, losing several members. The battery were in Nashville three years ago, and participated in the Indianapolis drill. The battery numbers seventy-four, of whom thirteen were present at this contest. As to their inspection, the detachment presented a solid, though not imposing, appearance. Time could be well spent in giving some of the detachment the setting up exercises. The uniform fitted neatly. The accoutrements were clean and well polished. The manual of the piece was executed with a celerity and precision seldom to be found in our best drilled regulars. The individual members seemed equally skilled in all the duties pertaining to the different numbers, the detachment seemed well up in those small but important points which distinguished the perfectly drilled soldier; for instance, in the service of the piece—especially in repriming after a piece failing to fire—in no case did we notice a member of that detachment behind the wheels or with their legs or arms in such positions as to be unnecessarily injured by a premature discharge. Perhaps Captain Fortier's experience in the loss of his eye, if we mistake not, has led to this careful service of the piece. Another point noticed was the care of the cannoneers in dismounting to spring clear of the space occupied by the horses, if they had been in their places. Capt. Fortier's method of the service of the piece with diminished numbers by the commands, "(1) with diminished numbers, (2) No. 6, etc., fall out, (3) load," is also to be commended as sensibly brief and military, though the other methods commonly used by the militia was not marked as wrong. Indeed, we might state in this connection, all commands were given full benefit of all doubtful and unsettled questions in tactics, and the award given upon a sure foundation. Lieut. H. B. Thompson, with a detachment from Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery, New Orleans, succeeded in winning the second prize. This detachment presented a fine appearance at its inspection, the men were fairly set up, and the condition of the accoutrements medium. The gunner was a little careless in his position at the piece unnumbered. Several commands were anticipated, notably by No. 2 of the original numbers. The piece was not properly steadied before falling to the ground, giving a spectator more the idea of an unintentional fall. On the whole, the manual of the piece was fluently executed. The mounting and dismounting piece and carriage was done with wonderful rapidity. The service of the piece with diminished numbers was excellent. Mark 9.15 out of 10.00.

Saturday the Artillery contest was finished by the drill of the Burns' Tennessee Light Artillery, Nashville, Lieutenant Robinson commanding. The heavy rain of the night before had been to the disadvantage of the detachment in making the surface slippery and wet. This command passed an exceedingly poor inspection compared with the other commands. The men were badly set up, uniforms did not fit neatly, nor did the accoutrements appear to have been properly cleaned. This detachment needs more instructions in the manual of the piece. The men lacked the grace, celerity and assurance of some of the other competing detachments. The service of the piece with diminished numbers was, however, above the rest of their drill. The men lacked sufficient acquaintance with their duties in the mechanical manoeuvres. Mark 7.10 out of 10.00.

RHODE ISLAND.

Co. H, of the 5th Battalion are dissatisfied with the fact that Co. B, 1st B. Station, were awarded first place at the recent inspection, and at a meeting held June 18, passed the resolution that the Meagher Guards, Co. H, 5th Battalion, challenge Co. B, 1st Battalion, to a competitive drill in Providence, 30 days after acceptance of this challenge. Each company to drill 12 files, 2 guides, and 3 officers, or more if desired, and none but bona fide members. The judges to be selected from another State.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

The 6th Battery, O. N. G., organized at Akron, November 27, 1877—J. C. Ewart, captain; Thomas F. Wilde, 1st lieutenant; John Campbell, 2d lieutenant, and sixty men, on a four-gun basis—has so far been successful, and its efficiency in drill has usually kept it in the front rank of State batteries. During the fourth year of the first enlistment, elements of discord, which crept into the organization, did much damage; but during the past winter and spring the re-enlistment organization has eliminated the turbulent element. J. O. Ewart was re-elected captain; George H. Zink elected 1st lieutenant; H. G. Bender 2d lieutenant, and Charles Oakley, appointed 1st sergeant. The entire list of non-commissioned officers has been changed, and the ranks filled largely with new men, and harmony has taken the place of discord. The prospects of future success have materially increased. Dr. B. B. Brashers has been commissioned battery surgeon, and the physical condition of the men will be looked after in a proper manner. All members must be 5 feet 8 inches in height, between 21 and 45 years of age, and able for field work. The present members are nearly all between 21 and 28 years. The battery has side arms, four bronze 6-pound smooth-bore guns, and all necessary equipments for field duty except tents, blankets, and knapsacks. Every man has a good fatigue and dress uniform.

There is no ammunition on hand except a few solid shot. Efforts are being made to procure a new gun room, and promise success. The present strength of the battery is 64, all told. Two drill meetings are held each week, and are well attended.

The battery is attached to the 8th Regiment O. N. G., and will go into camp with that regiment, August 14 next, at Canal Dover.

KENTUCKY STATE GUARD ITEMS.

The Louisville Legion and the Louisville Light Artillery assembled at the armory Wednesday evening, June 20, in pursuance to orders, for inspection and dress parade. The Legion

(infantry) formed with Co. A on the right, F on the left, and D and C at right and left centre respectively; Battery A on the extreme left. The battalion marched in review in column of companies, double rank, after which came the dress parade. There was no formal inspection. Mayor Jacob acted as reviewing officer. Major W. O. Harris was in command, Col. Castleman being absent. The battalion showed a lack of familiarity with the details of the ceremonies, and the manoeuvres lacked precision and uniformity, but considering the long time since the command had been brought together, the showing was good. The attendance of members and spectators (who afterwards enjoyed several hours of dancing) was very encouraging, and efforts will be made to have an inspection monthly hereafter.

The 4th battalion, K. S. G., comprising five companies of infantry in and about Bowling Green, and under command of Major Crump, of that place, will go into camp for one week from July 21, at Grayson Springs, Ky. The members pay their own expenses, but the camp will be under State militia rules.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The 18th Regiment, N. G. P., has been having a series of weekly street drills previous to the encampment of the 2d Brigade at Conestoga Lake, near Meadville. The new Colonel, Chambers McKibbin, is trying to infuse some new life into the regiment, its former Colonel, E. N. Guthrie, having been promoted Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania. The regiment paraded, June 26, 8 P. M., with 169 enlisted men, and carried bayonets fixed, marching single rank. Some of the companies turning out very slim in numbers, one as low as 12, and as the companies were not equalized it made a very bad appearance on the march, as the larger companies present contained nearly all the newer recruits. A dress parade was held on the evening, and was a very tame affair. Some of the men wore gloves, while many had none. The first sergeants were very dilatory in marching to "front and centre" and in reporting. Some wore bayonets fixed, while one or two had theirs in the scabbard. The manual of arms was very ragged, and does not show the improvement there ought to be from the number of drills held. Some of the defects in the manual were due to the fact that the companies on the left were unable to hear the commands of the adjutant, who lacks strength of voice. Another drill will be held next, when we hope to see some improvement.

The Duquesne Greys (Independent) held their annual summer parade on the evening of June 23. They made a handsome appearance, and marched as solid as usual. They are called the "Heavies," on account of the proportion of large men belonging to the company.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

We learn by cable from London, England, that the American Rifle Team of National Guardsmen, who shoot against a team of British Volunteers on July 20, began practice on June 29 at the Midland Range, at Birmingham. The men had not perfectly recovered from the effects of the sea voyage, consequently their scores were below the average. At 200 yards the best scores were made by Lieut. Walter Scott, J. M. Pollard and Geo. Joiner, who are credited with 30 each. At 500 yards John Smith, J. M. Pollard, Sergt. J. J. Dolan, and Dr. S. I. Scott made 33 each. At 600 yards J. M. Pollard and Sergt. Dolan made 33 each. The highest possible aggregate at each of these ranges is 35. At 800 yards John Smith made 32, at 900 yards Sergt. Dolan made 33, and at 1,000 yards, at which only five shots were fired, J. M. Pollard made 24. The Team practiced on Saturday, June 30, at West Bromwich, shooting under the same conditions as those of the forthcoming International Match. The highest aggregate, out of a possible 210, were: Smith, 185; Scott, 176; Van Heusen, 172.

On the morning of July 2 the team again practiced at West Bromwich, and made good scores at the short ranges. In the afternoon they shot a competition match with sixteen crack shots of the Midland Club. Sergt. Pauling, Sergt. Dolan and Sergt. Van Heusen, at 800 yards, made 25 each, the highest possible score; J. M. Pollard made 23, and Maj. Deaman, F. Stuart and C. W. Human made 20 each. On the Midland Club side the highest scores were made by Messrs. Bates, Reading and Bird, who made 21 each. On account of the lateness of the hour it was then arranged to fire only two shots each at 800 yards and the full number at 1,000 yards. A violent storm arose, however, and the shooting had to be stopped. The English riflemen were much disappointed, as they had expected to recover their losses at the long ranges. The competition for the selection of the British team will be held at Hounslow on July 7. The *Volunteer Service Gazette* says it hopes that the restrictions of the use of the screw wind gauge will be relaxed in favor of the Americans.

A cable of July 5 says the American riflemen will be allowed to use the screw wind gauge only in the International Match. They have as yet made no entries for the Wimbledon contest, probably hoping that the decision regarding the gauges will be relaxed. The *News* hopes that this will be done.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The review of Gen. Humphrey's Virginia Campaign of '64 and '65, by Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, which appeared in the *United Service*, has been published in pamphlet form. In it the author says: "A regular general, some dead, observe! what this book now reveals, that Sherman, assisted or influenced by Thomas, took the bull by the horns but once at Kennesaw, and never repeated the experiment of 'backing the tiger,' whereas Cold Harbor does not stand alone in its unnecessary waste of blood and life; Sherman held the attention of Johnston with a sufficient force to preclude disaster, and flanked him out of his carefully selected positions with another force in equal degree competent to take care of itself? Do the facts of this book reveal that Grant ever did itself? Whenever and whither Grant moved, Lee was ready to meet him then and there; and although Lee might have been in doubt between this and that objective, by the time Grant was up and ready to deliver his blow, Lee was in position, equally prepared to parry it, and let him have a terrible counter. Humphreys does not say this, but such is the inference drawn by the reviewer from the clean-cut narrative of what occurred. It is hardly possible that that this book will be estimated at its true value by the public at large, although it is an inestimable contribution to military history proper. It will be especially interesting, as stated, to European officers. Such fighting in forests, in a literally wooded wilderness—and fighting therein on the vastest scale—was something entirely new. There have been very few examples of such in European military history. There has been a very faint similarity at Torzan, 31 November, 1769; in Napoleon's campaign of April, 1809, sometimes styled the 'Forest Fights,' so greatly eulogized, in Bavaria; and at Hanau in 1812."

The Council of the Military Service Institution of the U. S. have decided to hold General Meetings of the Institution on the second Thursday of each month between October 1, 1888, and May 1, 1894, at which several important papers will be read and discussed. The "Journal of the Institution" will hereafter be published quarterly by Messrs. G. F. Putnam's Sons, of New York and London, under the same editorship as heretofore, and it is intended to increase the circulation outside of the Army, without lowering the literary standard of the periodical. The museum continues to increase, several interesting contributions having been made to it recently.

ENGLISH SHIP SLANG.

An early meal of cocoa and biscuit is, for some reason which it is not easy to discover, always spoken of as "optional." Leavened bread, much more commonly eaten by seamen than formerly, is "soft bread," or "soft tack." A dish of odds and ends of fresh beef is "akewer" and pease pudding is "dog's body." Pudding of any other kind still retains its ancient and nautical name of "duff." A man's allowance of grog is his "navy," and the measure in which his share is given to him in his mess is a "tot." Names of other table utensils, such as "lids," "pannikins," and "monkeys," are fast becoming obsolete. If soup be somewhat deficient in strength, it is said to have "a good deal of the forehold about it," the forehold being the place in which the water for drinking is stored. The "blacks," which will occasionally defy the efforts of the cook, and get into the dishes he is preparing, are called "galley-pepper." When some article of food is running short there is "a southerly wind" in the receptacle in which it is kept. Most of the special trades—such as those of the ropemaker, sailmaker, blacksmith, etc.—which send representatives on board ship have peculiar customary appellations, but few of them are characteristically nautical, and are perhaps frequently used on land. Epithets indicative of nationality are numerous. A Maltese is a "Smoyche;" a shipmate from the Mauritius a "Payah Frenchman;" a north countryman, "Geordie;" a man from the western countries, "Jagger;" and a rustic lout, "Joskin." The appellation "landman" was, till within the last thirty years, official, but it has now been given up; it never was comprised in the phraseology of "foremast hands," who to this day speak of a landman as a "shore-going" man. In fact, the latter term has, among the sailors of the Navy, a value about equivalent to that of the word "civilian" among soldiers. Many other remnants of a quaint vocabulary are still to be met with on board ship. The period of time devoted to certain duties is a "trick;" a sailor "goes" to the fore part of the ship, but he "lies aft" when approaching the stern; and never "changes," but always "shifts" his clothing.—*All the Year Round.*

MACHINE GUNS.

At the usual weekly meeting of the United Service Institution, June 14, an interesting paper on "Machine Guns" was read by Capt. Lord Charles Borsford, R. N., who said: By the 31st of March, 1884, the navy would possess 565 Nordenfolt machine guns of 1-inch calibre, throwing a solid steel bullet, and principally useful for repelling torpedo boat attacks; added to this, on the same date the navy will possess 350 Gardner machine guns, .45, or rifle, calibre, throwing lead bullets. These numbers, added to the 142 Gatlings already in the service, will make up the total number of 1,057 machine guns for the fleet, amongst which not a single shell machine gun is included. The danger to the ships of our fleet could not be exaggerated if a sudden war broke out and England were found without any machine guns throwing shells belonging to us. To remedy this he would recommend that a large quantity of machine guns capable of throwing a 2 lb. shell should be at once added to the armament of the navy, and the number of one-inch volley firing Nordenfolt machine guns should be increased to double the number—565—which we were to have on 31st March, 1884. The 2 lb. shell gun should have great initial velocity and great penetration; the shell should be fired in the base and not in the head, so as to leave the point of the shell clear for penetration; the gun should be single barreled, so as to be light and easily moved, and as far as possible should have an all round fire. If this gun was supplied at once to the fleet it would fill up a dangerous gap in our armament, but as it cost money we might be years before we got it. His lordship explained the attack of the French on Sfax, when the capture was practically effected by the Hotchkiss 1 lb. shell gun, which at night showed the range. No gun was better for repelling a torpedo attack than the one-inch Nordenfolt, but of these we should have double the number. The third class of machine guns were those of Gardner and Gatling for using the same ammunition as used by the infantry. With the Gatling gun Capt. Fisher and 370 men cleared the streets of Alexandria and held an army of 9,000 men in check for four days (hear, hear.)

If asked why these different classes of guns were wanted, the concise answer was, that the naval services are so varied, their system of attack and defence so different on different occasions, that it is as impossible to have a single pattern gun and rifle as it is to have a single pattern ship or boat. For brevity's sake the three classes of machine gun might be called—(a) the rifle calibre gun; (b) the torpedo defence gun; (c) the shell and two pounder gun. They had the first two classes in small number, but not one of the latter, which would be invaluable in attack, and which, he

firmly believed, would seal the fate of an action between two otherwise equally armed ships. This undoubted superiority, ship for ship, which the French navy possessed at this moment, meant that in a sudden war between England and France there was a chance of our being beaten. Why should there be such a chance (cheers)? And what did being beaten on the sea mean for England? It meant certain, unavoidable, but disgraceful capitulation. If we were beaten at sea, we might have to pay four times as much as the French paid after 1871. This means about £800,000,000. If we are beaten at sea we have no other resource to turn to, and the victor can fix his terms to us or starve us. But the question would be asked—Were all these horrors going to occur because England had not got a few hundreds of machine shell guns? His answer was, that the machine shell gun question was one of several all important ones that want seeing to and settling immediately, if they, as seamen, were to be in the position the country gave them credit for—that of holding the undoubted supremacy of the sea. The shell gun question is, however, the only one that could be settled at once; and, therefore, he had brought it forward illustrated by the actual facts contained in his statement.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The German Government intends to introduce electric projectors on board the navy vessels for signal, search, and navigation purposes.

There is now in the British Army a total of all ranks in the home establishment of the regular forces of 101,468, on the colonial of 26,010, and on the Indian establishment of 61,591, making a grand total of 165,386 of rank and file, and 189,069 of all ranks. The artillery militia number 19,851 of all ranks, the engineer militia 1,449, infantry militia 117,575, and Channel Island Militia 3,996. The yeomanry cavalry is 14,404. The total of the volunteer force amounts 247,922 men.

SUNDAY was the sixteenth anniversary of the confederation of the British North American Provinces, and July 2 was by proclamation observed as a general holiday throughout the Dominion of Canada.

GEN. GORDON (Chinese Gordon) telegraphs from Jerusalem to the New York Herald: "The Chinese are sufficiently powerful to give France a good deal of trouble, for it is not with France as with Russia, who could approach Pekin by land. The approach by sea would need a very much larger force than in 1860. If the Chinese were educated they would be able to resist all the world. China has not signed the declaration of Paris in re privateers, and she will make full use of her rights, I have no doubt."

A NEW French ironclad, the *Admiral Baudin*, was launched at Brest early in June. She is a sister ship of the *Formidable*, which is being built at Lorient. The *Admiral Baudin* will be one of the most powerful vessels in the French navy, having a displacement of 11,366 tons, and being 342 feet long by 68 feet broad. She is covered to the water-line with armor plates, the thickness of which varies from 14 to 22 inches; the turrets carry armor plates 16 in. thick, and the deck is protected by steel plates 3 inches in depth. She is to carry a 75-ton steel gun in each of its three turrets, twelve 6-inch guns in batteries, and as many mortars as can be found room for, these mortars (revolver cannon, as the French call them) being found very useful against torpedo boats. At a speed of 16 knots an hour she could go 1,650 miles without renewing her supply of coal, while at a speed of 10 knots she could go 3,000 miles without coaling. She will carry a crew of 500 men, and will have cost \$3,000,000 when completed, her guns alone costing \$400,000. She will not be ready to take the sea until the beginning of 1885.

The Indian Government is said to have approved a scheme for the defence of Calcutta against naval attacks, although its execution has been deferred. The estimated cost is over £200,000.

The press of the Continent has lately given prominence to the discovery made by M. Turpin, a Parisian chemist, of a new explosive substance which is called panchaite. In addition to having specially powerful explosive properties, it has one notable advantage over other analogous substances in not being affected by concussion. It is made by the combination of two liquids, which can each be transported separately like ordinary chemicals, and need only be mixed when the explosive material is about to be used. It can be used in its liquid form, or can be absorbed by a porous earth in the same manner as dynamite is prepared. It does not freeze. At Cherbourg experiments have been made with this substance upon slaty rocks containing quartz and also upon old cement work. The report of the engineers was, according to the *Deutsche Bauzeitung*, highly favorable as to the properties of the new explosive material.

ANSWERING questions about the American flour supply to the army in Egypt, Mr. Brand stated in Parliament that in the opinion of the advisers of the War Office, American flour was the best for the purpose.

UNFORESEEN difficulties have been encountered by the Government in passing the bills granting a lump sum to Lords Alcester and Wolseley. and it is not expected that these officers will receive their grants for some time to come, owing to the persistent opposition to the grants in Parliament. Lord R. Churchill said he had supported the bill on its introduction, but if, as there was some reason to think, the massacres at Alexandria were investigated by the Khedive, and the bombardment took place in retaliation for the massacres, he was reluctant to see the sanction of Parliament given to a military act, the origin of which, instead of being glorious, was disgraceful in the extreme. Mr. Labouchere objected generally to this system of rewarding military service, and maintained that Lord Wolseley had already been sufficiently rewarded. Dr. Cameron objected to the grant on account of Lord Wolseley's treatment of the Medical Department. If there had been any shortcomings in the Medical Service it was owing solely to Lord Wolseley.

TRIALS have lately been made near Berlin with a new military single-loading rifle, the invention of a Mr. Garve. At a range of 850 yards the deviation is said to exceed eight inches. The lock and breech mechanism of the new rifle consists of only three separate parts, as compared with sixteen of the Mauser. In firing against time, ten shots more per minute were discharged from the Garve than from the Mauser.

THE response made by the French Army to the appeal for funds to raise a monument to Gambetta has been very meagre. Many regiments have returned their subscription lists in blank. It will hardly be believed that the names of all the officers who refused to subscribe have been sent in to the Minister of War, and all promotions have been stopped in cases where political reasons are supposed to have been the motive. The dislike of the Army to the Republic is getting more accentuated every day.

A GREAT deal of comment has been caused in military circles by the permission which has been accorded to the small arms manufactory at St. Etienne to execute an order for 120,000 breechloading rifles for the Italian Government. It may be said that a refusal would only have caused Italy to apply to some other country, but it certainly appears an anomaly to manufacture weapons which, in the present strained relations between the two countries, may be used against the makers.

THERE are only fifteen English officers living of those who took part in the battle of Waterloo, the 68th anniversary of which was celebrated, June 18, viz.: Gen. Sir Thomas Rodd, George Whitehouse, and George, Earl of Albemarle; Lieut.-Col. Barton P. Browne, Charles Cadell, James R. Colthurst, William Hewitt, Francis Home, Basil Jackson, John Molloy, and James C. Webster; Majors W. S. R. Brady, Edward W. Drewe, and James Fraser; Captain William Harris. Since the last anniversary death has removed Gen. Lord Rokeby, G. C. B., the last surviving officer who had shared with the Foot Guards in the defence of the Farm of Hougoumont against the divisions of Jerome Bonaparte and Reille; Gen. George Macdonald, who died at the great age of 99, having survived three severe wounds received at Quatre Bras; Gen. Thomas Charlton Smith, and Capt. Donald MacFarlane, who died in New Zealand. There are no published records of any German or French survivors of the great battle.

THE loss of H. M.'s despatch vessel *Lively*, in broad daylight, in calm weather, and under the guidance of an experienced coast pilot, while entering a well-known harbor on the coast of Scotland, is exciting much discussion in English naval circles.

A PROPOSAL has been submitted to and approved by the Canadian Government for the establishment of three infantry schools in the Dominion, on the same basis as those now existing for the training of the local artillery, and steps will shortly be taken for carrying the scheme into effect.

ONE of the Chinese models in the London fisheries exhibition represents a "foot-boat," a clever contrivance for conveying a single passenger. The boatman carries under his arm a paddle for steering purposes, while with his feet he works a wide-bladed oar. In this manner "he often rows from eighteen to twenty hours at a stretch, only pausing for a few moments occasionally to take his food, an operation which is very simply performed on the boat by means of a small portable clay furnace close beside him."

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REVIEWING the assertions that during the recent campaign in Egypt the sick and wounded did not receive as much attention, enjoy as much comfort, as could under a good system and the conditions which existed have been granted them, the *United Service Gazette* concludes that, "after making all allowances for the doctors and awarding a due share of the blame sought to be exclusively cast upon them to others, it is apparent that our Army medical system is bad, and that the doctors were common place men incapable of administration save under the most favorable circumstances, wanting in energy, resources, and initiative, and powerless to deal with unexpected difficulties."

The Committee of the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich have decided upon the following subject for the prize essay of 1884: "The Machine Gun—Has it a place in the field, in the siege train, or in the fortress?" Candidates are restricted to officers of the Royal Artillery on full pay and members of the Institution.

BIRTH.

WEVER.—June 17, 1883, at Fort Huachuca, A. T., to the wife of Lieutenant B. S. Wever, 1st U. S. Infantry, a son.

MARRIED.

ERWIN—BORUP.—At St. Louis, Mo., June 27, Lieutenant JAMES B. ERWIN, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Mrs. BORUP, of that city.

DIED.

JACKSON.—At Detroit, Mich., June 27, Pay Director CALVIN G. JACKSON, U. S. Navy, retired.

FAVIER.—At his residence, in Washington City, D. C., at 6.45 P. M., Saturday, June 30, 1883, in the 72d year of his age, BENJAMIN F. FAVIER, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.

Proposals for Purchase of Vessels.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of the 8th section of the act of Congress making appropriations to supply deficiencies, approved March 3, 1883, sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Monday, September 24, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened, for the purchase of certain vessels which have been stricken from the Navy Register, under authority of an act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, and which it is deemed for the best interests of the United States to sell.

The vessels offered, their appraised value, and their locality are: the Congress, \$25,400; Guard, \$2,500; Kansas, \$9,100; and Sabine, \$10,400, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Iowa, \$44,600; Niagara, \$29,000; and Ohio, \$15,700, at Boston; Blue Light, \$800, and Florida, \$84,400, at New London, Conn.; New Orleans, \$900 (on the stocks), at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Susquehanna, \$9,000, at New York; Burlington, \$3,000; Glance, \$400; Supply, \$1,200; Sorrel, \$200; and Dictator, \$23,900, at League Island, Pa.; Frolic, \$2,600; and Relief, \$2,600, at Washington, D. C.; Worcester, \$25,400; Shawmut, \$5,300; and Savannah, \$10,600, at Norfolk; Roanoke, \$37,200, at Chester, Pa.; Pawnee, \$5,600, and Seaweed, \$800, at Port Royal, S. C.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel should be included within one proposal.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations, offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit in cash (or satisfactory certified check) of not less than ten per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to the whole amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, conditioned for the payment of the remaining ninety per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining ninety per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of ten per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished, giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds, which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandants of the Yards.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yards or Stations within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1883.

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Specifications with blank proposals can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named, or at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and Assistant Quartermaster, 226 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Proposals should be endorsed Proposals for Fuel, and addressed to the undersigned.
W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps,
Washington, D. C.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers),
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
(Corcoran Building), F. and Fifteenth Streets
Washington, D. C.

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